

Le réseau de câbles télégraphiques sous-marins de cette compagnie constitue le moyen de communication le plus direct et le plus rapide d'Egypte pour l'Europe, l'Amérique

du Nord et le Sud, l'Afrique orientale, méridionale et occidentale, les Indes, l'Australie, la Nouvelle-Zélande, la Chine et le Japon.

Pour assurer une transmission rapide, les télégrammes doivent porter l'indication **VIA EASTERN**.

Voici le temps moyen de transmission le plus récent jusqu'à Londres au bulletin journalier publié dans ce journal.

EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Co.

Chief-Office: Sharia Boulao,
Grand Continental Hotel' Buildings. - Branch Office: Omicron, Sams, Etc., Etc.

Regular Weekly Tourist Steamer Departures between OAIRO and ASSAHOA by the following steamers:—

| 1904. | | 1905. | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| MAYFLOWER | December 9th | VICTORIA | January 6th |
| FURMAN | 31 86d | FURMAN | 18th |
| MAYFLOWER | 31 86d | MAYFLOWER | 30th |

Weekly SECOND CATARACT SERVICE by the First Class Tourist Steamer "INDIANA."

AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES

Through Bookings to Khartoum and Gondokoro.
RAILWAY TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EGYPT.
FREIGHT SERVICE by steam barges between ALEXANDRIA and CAIRO
SANDY HOTEL: Elephantine Island, Assuan, Egypt.

LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND
(Established 1826.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|
| Funds in Hand | 25,500,000 | Annual Income | 2500,000 |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|

LOANS.
Applications for Loans on eligible Agricultural or City Property are invited and may be addressed to **MR. W. E. KINGSFORD**, a Share Certificate, Sharie Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, or Messrs. **ED. SUARES & Co., Alexandria.**

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Company's Agents in Egypt for Fire Insurance are **Messrs. GUSTAV BRACH & Co.,**

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

Fortnightly service from **ALEXANDRIA** (Passengers and Freight).
Commencing on the 16th of November.
To **NAPLES** and **MARSEILLES**, with the Twin-screw Steamer **Schleswig** (7,100 tons)
leaving **ALEXANDRIA** every alternate Wednesday at 2 p.m.: 16 & 30 Nov., 14 Dec., 11 Jan., 18 Jan., 8 Feb.

The following steamers are intended to leave **PORT SAID**:

[illegible]

OTTO STERZING, AGENT IN CAIRO, OTHER SQUARE.
C. H. SCHÖLLER, AGENT IN ALEXANDRIA, Cleopatra Lane.

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nov. 19 4 p.m. | <i>Cleopatra</i> Capt. A. Ivellich. | Nov. 26 4 p.m. | <i>Semiramis</i> Capt. Martinelloh. |
| " 19 " | <i>Bemiramis</i> " Mardopoloh. | Dec. 3 " | <i>Cleopatra</i> " Ivellich. |

Alexandria-Patras-Brindisi-Trieste Line.

Far East Line.
(Departure from Suva). To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe about Dec 5. To Aden and Bombay accelerated service about Dec 10. To Aden, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about November 30.

Syrian-Caramania Line
Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about November 14 and 28, December 12 and 26.

Syrian-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.
Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about November 21, December 5 and 19.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Government.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING.
Annual Income **£295,000**
Total Fund

Agents for Egypt and the Sudan - HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

Sun Insurance Office,
LONDON.—Founded 1710.—Total sum insured in 1902 £46,740,000
Agents: LEON HULLER, Cairo, and BERNARD & Co., Alexandria. 18.1.04

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.
LIVERPOOL.—FIRE AND LIFE

Total Claims paid excess ... \$40,000,000
Agents: LEON HELLER, Cairo, & PEEL & Co., Alexandria.
NORTHERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COY.
The undersigned agents are authorized to issue policies on behalf of the above Company at moderate rates.
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, Alexandria; OTTO STEINLEIN, Cairo; G. W. MATHIAS, Suez. 211300

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
3073 Established 1720. — Agents: **BANK OF EGYPT, Limited.** 211301

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.
 INCORPORATED A. D. 1720.
 Chief Office: **ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.**
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEEDED ... £4,800,000 **CLAIMS PAID ... £40,000,000**
FIRE **MARINE**
ALEXANDRIA ... ANJO EGYPTIAN BANK. **ALEXANDRIA ... M. J. B. CAFFAREL**
CAIRO ... MR. L. B. CAFFAREL **CAIRO ... M. J. B. CAFFAREL**

INSURANCE.
LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Coy.
MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited)
 19789-10-10-90

Fidelity National Guarantee & Suretyship Assco. (Limited.)
 Risks accepted at tariff rates. — Claims liberally and promptly settled.
Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK

CAPITAL: \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE IN CONSTANTINOPLE. OTHER AGENCIES: LONDON & PARIS.

BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN TURKEY.

Agencies in Egypt: ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, & PORT SAID.

Advances on Merchandise and Real Estate in all principal ports and the East Periodic Purchase and sale of stocks and shares on the London and Constantinople Bourses. Loans on bonds and securities. Advances on bills of exchange. Advances on gold and silver coins. Advances on goods stored in public warehouses. Advances on goods consigned to the Bank by merchants or shippers. Advances on goods consigned to the Bank by merchants or shippers. Advances on goods consigned to the Bank by merchants or shippers.

Royal Insurance Coy.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LARGEST FIRM OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
HASELDEN & Co., Agents, Alexandria.
R. VITERBO & Co., Agents, Cairo.

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782.)
HASELDEN & Co., Agents, Alexandria.
FRED. OTT & Co., Sub Agents, Cairo.

G WYNNE, LIMITED.

(J. & H. GWYNNE, LTD., & GWYNNE & Co., UNITED.)

Telegrams—**GWYNNE, LONDON.** Office—**A.B.O. 4th and 5th Mile, AL. MORNING & EVENING.** Telephone—**544 KANX.** Trade Mark—**"INVINCIBLE."**

Centrifugal Pumping Machinery

In the world, suitable for all purposes, including

RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, SEWAGE WORKS, GRAVING & FLOATING DOCKS, MINES, & ALL MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

These Pumps can be driven by Steam, Gas, Oil, Water, Electricity, or other power, for lifts of from 1 ft. to 500 ft., and from 5 to 800,000 Gallons a Minute. Makers of the Max Pump. Results Guaranteed. Over 50 Years' Practical Experience.

All kinds of Pumping and Irrigation Machinery specially designed to meet Egyptian requirements.

London Offices—**81, Cannon Street, London, E.C.** Works—**Hammersmith, London, W. 2882-11-12-904**

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, LIMITED

LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, TANTAN AND PORT SAID.

Subscribed Capital—**£1,500,000**
Paid up—**£400,000**
Reserve Fund—**£350,000**

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes every description of banking business on the most favourable conditions. Current accounts opened with commercial houses and private individuals in conformity with the custom of Banks. Fixed deposits for one year certain at 4 per cent. per annum. Deposits at interest for shorter periods are also received at rates to be agreed upon. Letters of Credit for the use of travellers are issued payable in all parts of the world. Approved bills discounted. Bills, documentary invoices, etc., collected. Drafts and telegraphic transfers issued payable all over the world. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Advances made upon approved securities, and upon cotton, cotton-seed, sugar and other merchandise. The purchase and sale of stocks and shares in the London Stock Exchange, and on the local and Continental Bourses, undertaken. Customers can deposit their valuable bonds, etc., for safe custody in the Bank's fire-proof strong rooms, and the Bank will attend to the collection of the coupons and drawn bonds so deposited as they fall due. Mercantile credits issued. Annuities, pensions, dividends etc., collected. All further particulars and information can be obtained on application. The officers and clerks of the Bank are pledged to secrecy as to the transactions of its customers.

WHERE TO WINTER IN EGYPT.

TEWFIK PALACE HOTEL, HELWAN.

Telephone—**315 HELWAN.** Tel. Address—**"TEWFIK HELWAN."**
HELOUAN, SPECIAL FEATURES.
BEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION IN HELWAN.
PERFECT SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.
SEPARATE BALCONIES AND BATHROOMS TO MOST OF THE BEDROOMS.
MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE GARDENS.
WARMED THROUGHOUT BY A SPECIAL SYSTEM OF RADIATORS.
Some Opinions of the Press.
"The Tewfik Palace Hotel should be known to all who propose to visit Egypt."—*Gloucester Herald.*
"The sanitary arrangements seem to be simple and satisfactory."—*It is surrounded on three sides by pure desert air under the best possible circumstances.*—*London.*
"The Tewfik Palace Hotel is situated in the north of the town and being away from all buildings enjoys an exceptional position. The excellent point of the Tewfik Palace is supreme comfort."—*Argyllshire Herald.*
General Manager: C. AQUILINA, (late of Tewfik, Cooke & Son).

CIGARES de la HAVANE

de provenance directe

et de toutes les meilleures marques

Nicolas G. Sabbag
IMPORTATEUR GENERAL
FOURNISSEUR DE S. A. LE KHEIVIE
et de tous les grands Clubs et Hôtels d'Egypte.
2 - Rue de la Gare de Cairo - 2
ALEXANDRIE
Adresse Télégraphique: Sabbag Alexandrie
Téléphone No. 548.

CHAMPAGNE GEORGE GOULET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
REIMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT AND SOUDAN,
M. ELEFTERION & Co.

ALEXANDRIA,
Eglise (Armenienne), Rue Averoff.
CAIRO,
Avenue Boulak, Immeuble Halim.

Monopole in Alexandria:
NICOLAS G. SABBAG.
24603-15-905

SEAL ENGRAVING

DIE SINKING.
RUBBER STAMPS.
STENCIL PLATES.

J. MARGOSCHES
BULAK ROAD
CAIRO

IND, COOPE & Co., Ltd.

BREWERS,
BURTON-ON-TRENT AND ROMFORD.

PALE ALE & DOUBLE STOUT,

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

Agents:
MESSRS. JOHN ROSS & Co.,
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO:
33047 30-3-904

THE PERFECTION OF QUALITY AND VALUE

In Sterling Silver,
"Walback" & Silver Plated Goods
Provisions, Wines, Cigars,
Crookery, Brushes,
&c., &c., &c.

at
JOHN B. CAFFARI'S
"ECONOMICAL STORES"
SHARIA KASR-EL-NIL,
Near the British Army Head Quarters
CAIRO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. 16-11-904

"AL HAYAT." HELOUAN.

FIRST CLASS HEALTH RESORT. Unrivalled position on the Mokattam Hills 96 metres above the Nile surrounded by desert. Every modern appliance. Resident Medical Director. Illustrated Prospectus sent free on application. 24603-30-11-904

HOTEL DU NIL, CAIRO.

IS NOW OPEN 24710-31-3-905

H. D. RAWLINGS, LIMITED.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE.
AS SUPPLIED TO KINGS AND ROYAL FAMILIES.

Agent:—**JOHN B. CAFFARI.** 30-11-904

CAIRO SAVOY HOTEL.

The finest and most luxurious hotel in Egypt, situated in the fashionable part of Ismailiah Quarter, Port Said. All modern improvements. Elegant apartments with private bathroom attached. Large verandah. The Hotel Restaurant is open to non-residents. 24819-31-3-905

GEORGE NUNGOVICH HOTELS.

NAPLES BERTOLINI'S PALACE HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND—REBUILT FROM MAY TO DECEMBER—COOL, BREEZY, ELEVATED SITUATION.

THE BRITISH AERATED & MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORY.

N. SPATHIS
Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water,
Pomegranate, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne Cider, etc., etc.
Water guaranteed by CHATELAIN'S FILTER (PATENT'S SYSTEM)
Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT AND SOUDAN FOR
J. CALVET & Co. ... BORDEAUX Wines & Cognac
LOUIS BORDIER ... REIMS Champagne
AUGUST ENGEL ... WISSENHEIM Rhine and Moselle Wines
MACKIE & Co. ... GLASGOW Lagavulin, White Horse Cellar, and other Whiskies.
... BELFAST Old Irish Whiskey
... BATHURST Monongahela XXXX Whiskey
... NEW YORK Old Valley Whiskey and Gold Lion Cocktails.
DUNVILLE & Co. Ltd. ... LONDON Guinness' Stout & Bass Pale Ale
Wm. LANAHAN & SON ... TORINO Vermouth
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER Co. ... COTTES Vermouth & Aperitifs
... TONK
Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardquelle," the best mineral table water in the world.
Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands, etc. 18-1-905

THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)
CAIRO, 28, SHARIA-EL-MANAKH,
(OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).

I.—Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.
II.—Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil.

WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT FOR:
Abd-el-Maguid & Abd Bey, Choubrah-el-Namleh, 4,000 cubic metres per day.
Société Anonyme des Moulins d'Egypte, Cairo: 700 cubic metres per day.
Brasserie des Pyramides, Cairo: 1000 cubic metres per day.
Shakir Bey-el-Khoury, Taltah: 4000 cubic metres per day.
A. Leban, Ice manufacturing plant, Alexandria: 700 cubic metres per day, etc. 24,487-15-1-905

NOTICE.

Mr P. P. Graves is the Correspondent of the Egyptian Gazette at Cairo.
All communications for him should be addressed to Pension Wales, Sharia-el-Manakh.

PHOTOGRAPHIE REISER

REISER & REISER
SPECIALITY:
Children's Photos.
High Class Portraits.
ALEXANDRIA: Old Bourse Street.
CAIRO: Opposite OTTOMAN BANK.



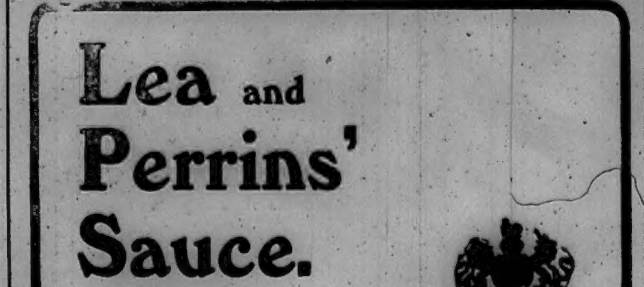
(The Celebrated Sweet for Children).
Really wholesome Confectionery.
This popular English Sweetmeat can be obtained at:
Mr. CARONIS, Anglo-American Stores, Port-Said.
"DEMESTRADES"
Messrs. TANCRED BONICCI & Co.,
The PATISSERIE DE LA BOURSE, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.
Manufacture: London, England.

THEODORE VAFIADIS & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

Factory, Cairo (Egypt)

BRANCHES:
Bombay, 30 Esplanade Road. Calcutta, Dalhousie Square. Rangoon, 73 Merchant Street. London, 19 Beaulieu Street, E.C. Agents in all the principal Cities in the World. 16-1-905



By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| ALEXANDRIA. | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Direction of wind | Force | North Light | Height |
| During 24 hours | Max. Temp. in the shade | Min. " " | Max. " " |
| Bar. (at sea level) | Humidity | Clouds | State of sky |
| 3 a.m. | 3 p.m. | 3 a.m. | 3 p.m. |

REMARKS.
Throughout yesterday the wind blew steadily light from the North, with every appearance of change. From 3 a.m. to 4.45 a.m. it freshened suddenly in a squall of wind and a shower to a moderate gale from the East. The rain register being 0.1. After a lapse of about 3/4 of an hour the wind backed to North again and the gale abated to a light breeze, with slight sea and showers. Heavy peals of thunder and vivid lightning prevailed throughout the night. Rain fell heavily about 1 a.m. to-day Barometer falling.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 381 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 60 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 378 (S.L. 16) per annum.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 50. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 50, every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news columns P.T. 30 per line. Contances entered into for standing advertisements.
R.E.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 15th of any month.
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS will be in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Hoelling, Alexandria.
London Offices: 26, New Broad-street, E.C.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

M. DELCASSE'S DEFENCE.
PARIS, November 11.
The Chamber continues the discussion on the Anglo-French Convention. M. Delcasse yesterday evening spoke eloquently and exhaustively in favour of the agreement, which he said was a new and powerful guarantee for peace. The Convention was rendered possible by France giving up what England particularly coveted, and by England abandoning what was particularly precious to France. (Reuter.)

FRANCE.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

PARIS, November 11.
M. Combes introduced a bill yesterday evening for the separation of Church and State. (Reuter.)

CATHOLICISM IN INDIA.

POPE AND BRITISH PROTECTION.

ROME, November 11.
The Pope has received in audience the Prefect of the Apostolic Mission at Bettiah, who reported on the condition of Catholicism. His Holiness expressed his satisfaction at the British protection of the missionaries. (R.)

GENERAL ANORE'S ASSAULT.

PARIS, November 11.
General Anore is still confined to his room in consequence of the assault made on him. (Havas.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

VIENNA, November 11.
The Emperor Francis-Joseph cabled his congratulations to Mr. Roosevelt. (Havas.)

THE VALUE OF EGYPTIAN PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion does not exist in Egypt in the broad sense of the term as understood in Europe or the United States. The only kind of public opinion known here is of a sectional character, which the Government is often justified in neglecting. Sometimes, however, this collective exercise of opinion by a section of the community has to be hearkened to, and the recent withdrawal of the crude and immature Pharmacy Regulations in obedience to the opinions of the pharmacists of Cairo and Alexandria is a case in point. But this agitation of a comparatively compact body of technically-qualified individuals should awaken the Government to a recognition of the fact that legislation is a matter of public importance, and is not a mere question of turning out by the yard a series of enactments, which might pass muster among more draftermen, without having regard to the various interests at stake. For example, where legisla-

GREAT SALE

OF
Winter Novelties

COMMENCES
NOVEMBER 12

AT
Walker & Meimarachi

PASCHAL BRANCH.
CAIRO.

LATEST LONDON

PARIS CREATIONS.

24870-6

NOTICE

M. W. Ernest Walton has arrived in Egypt and is now residing at Hotel du Nil, Cairo. All resellers of post-cards should without fail see the collection which he has now at his disposal for the Egyptian market. This collection is unique in the world. No time or expense has been spared in the production of these post-cards, which have veritable reproductions of the Egyptian monuments.

MANCHURIA.

ARTILLERY FIRING.

NO ADVANTAGE GAINED.

MUKDEN, November 11.

Admiral Skrydloff has arrived here, and conferred with General Kuropatkin. Artillery fire continued at intervals during the 10th inst. It was heavier on the right, where the Russian large guns shelled the Japanese positions during the whole of the 9th and also at night. Neither side is gaining any advantage. (Reuter.)

THE BALTIC ENQUIRY.
THE RUSSIAN ASSESSORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 10. Lieutenant-Colonel Stenger, Head of the Science Department in the Ministry of Marine, M. Mandelstam, mentioned on the 7th inst., and Lieutenant Volkoff have been appointed Russian assessors on the Inquiry Commission. (Reuter.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.
VESSELS AT SUDA.

SUDA, November 11.

Admiral Foelkersahm is here with the battleships *Sissoi Veliki*, *Navarin*, and the cruisers *Ismurud* and *Almaz*, together with several colliers of the Volunteer Fleet. (R.)

MOBILISATION RIOTS IN RUSSIA.
ANTI-SEMITIC DISORDERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11. The mobilisation in Russia was attended by serious anti-Semitic disorders. At Vitebsk the shops and warehouses were looted from the 25th to the 28th October. Thousands of the reserves participated. Two persons were killed and 50 wounded. (Reuter.)

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11. Admiral Alexieff arrived here last night. The Tsar is absent on a tour of inspection in connection with the troops leaving for the front. (Reuter.)

LIVERPOOL RACES.

LONDON, November 11.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.—1, Wild Lad; 2, Flower Seller; 3, Vril. (Reuter.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.H.S. *Aida* left on Thursday evening for Port Said.

The Railway Commission will visit Alexandria next week.

The British Yacht *Emerald* arrived at Alexandria last night from Marseilles.

THE PILGRIMAGE.—During the last two weeks, 65 pilgrims have left for Jeddah via Suez.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The boards of this theatre are now occupied by a variety company. There will be two performances to-morrow.

A MAIL FOR EUROPE, via Port Said and Brindisi, will be made up at the General Post Office, Alexandria, and despatched at 8.30 a.m. next Monday.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Ramleh, Katmoun, and Minet el-Bassal districts on the 16th inst. will be poisoned by the Alexandria police.

EXILES FROM EGYPT.—During last month 12 persons were exiled from Egypt by the Alexandria Governor. Of these, 6 were persons who had already been exiled, but had returned.

VICTORIA COLLEGE is growing daily in popularity. At the beginning of this term 30 new boys were expected, but the actual number of new boys now amounts to no less than 51.

NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—Seven more carriages have been ordered by the Railway Administration from the Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, bringing the total number ordered up to 72.

THE KHEDIVIAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold a meeting at the Mixed Courts hall, Cairo, on Monday next, at 8.30 p.m., when Commandant Benito Sylvain will speak on "l'Accord nécessaire du blanc et du noir en Afrique."

A RECEPTION was held at the Italian Diplomatic Agency, Cairo, yesterday morning between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, in honour of the birthday of H.M. the King of Italy. Visits were exchanged between Count A. Gonzaga and H.E. Boutros Pasha Ghali, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A DEMENTI.—The Alexandria Governor has authorised us to state that the news published by a Cairo vernacular paper, and reproduced by several others, regarding the murder of a European lady by a cabman whom she hired at the Moharrem Bey station, is altogether baseless.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ALEXANDRIA.—The October issue of the *Bulletin* of the French Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria contains two excellent articles of great local interest, on the port of Alexandria and on the cultivation of cotton in Egypt as applied to the conditions prevailing in West Africa.

SUEZ CANAL.—On the 9th inst. 12 vessels passed through the Suez Canal. Of these, 9 were British, 2 German, and 1 Austrian. The transit and passenger dues for the day amounted to 345,897.18 frs. The total transit and passenger dues collected from the 1st to that date on 109 vessels amounted to 2,863,572.01 frs.

THE BOGDADLI CASE.—The only matter before the Supreme Consular Court at Cairo is the criminal appeal case of Mr. Bogdadi, a British-Indian subject, who had a fine of £50 inflicted on him by H.M.'s Consul at Cairo for intermeddling in the administration of his father's estate, without having first taken out letters of administration. Mr. Gottlieb will appear for the appellant.

COAL IMPORTS.—The imports of coal into Alexandria from the 1st January to the 10th instant amounted to 908,413 tons, as compared with 859,483 tons during the corresponding period last year. Of this total, Newcastle sent 189,685 tons, the Welsh coal districts 525,582 tons, the Scotch districts 93,793 tons, and Yorkshire 63,983 tons, while the imports of other qualities came to 44,870 tons.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive spent yesterday at Koubbeh Palace.

His Highness granted Lord Cromer an audience at Abdeen Palace this morning. Audiences were also granted this morning to M. Benito Sylvain, Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Hayti to the Negus, and M. A. Bousquet, the newly appointed French Consul.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Council of Ministers, at their last meeting, approved:

1. The arrêté of the Ministry of Justice appointing substitutes to the Parquet.
2. The appointment of 22 professors without diplomas to the Government schools until such time as there are pupils with diplomas.
3. The inspectors of the Slave Trade Repression Service in the Sudan receiving an indemnity of P.T. 500 per month each.
4. The establishment of several cemeteries for Christians and Moslems in different localities in the provinces of Behera, Sharkieh, Gharbieh, Galioubieh, and Dakahlieh.

MILITARY POLICE FOR EGYPT.

The military authorities having decided to withdraw all British Cavalry regiments from Egypt, the strength of the Military Mounted Police stationed here has been ordered to be raised from forty to a full squadron of one hundred and twenty, under the command of an Assistant Provost-Marshal. Accordingly a strong draft is to be despatched from Aldershot about the 15th inst. for this country, under the command of Hon. Captain Burrows, Assistant Provost-Marshal at the Curragh, who is to come out in charge, and take up the appointment in Egypt of Assistant Provost-Marshal.

THE TELEGRAPH SCANDAL.

Our Tanta Correspondent mentioned that same telegrams from Alexandria to Tanta on Tuesday last took from 4 to 5 hours on the way. A Cairo correspondent writes, sending us a telegraph form, which was handed in at the Cairo office at 8.50 a.m. and reached his house in Kaat-el-Nil street at noon!

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Horace Magee has been appointed Principal Inspector of State Telegraphs. Mr. Walter S. Nisbet has been appointed private secretary to the Chairman of the Railway Board.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Dr. Rucker-Jenich, German Consul-General at Cairo, and Countess Thyra de Grote, daughter of the late Count Grote, formerly the Hanoverian representative at Madrid.

Baron Acton, Italian Consul-General at Alexandria, will be absent on leave for about two months.

The Hon. and Mrs. F. O. Lindley have arrived in Cairo.

Major H. V. S. Ormond, 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, has arrived from Gibraltar and been attached to the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Doring returned from England yesterday.

ASSOUAN SHOOTING CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF ACCUSED.

The hearing of this case was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Aly Sadik Hassan Ramadan, a donkey-boy of Assouan, was called.

Examined by Mr. Briscoe:—He was in front of the hotel about the time of the departure of the express. The defendant came out and mounted the donkey. The Sudanese laid hold of the bridle and asked for money. When Mr. Sleeman mounted the donkey, witness was about four yards off. When the Sudanese asked for money, Mr. Sleeman drew his revolver and shot him. Witness did not see any stick in the hands of the Sudanese, but he saw the man seize hold of the bridle as soon as Mr. Sleeman mounted. When the first shot was fired, witness saw the Sudanese lay hold of Mr. Sleeman by the waist and pull him off. The witness then ran away. Before the shooting began he noticed only the one man, who was holding the bridle of the donkey. He failed to notice whether any police were about before the shooting.

By Mr. Gottlieb:—He saw absolutely no one else except the Sudanese who laid hold of the bridle. He did not notice the revolver before Mr. Sleeman drew it from his belt. When witness was examined at the Markas he made no statement to the effect that Mr. Sleeman brandished his revolver before shooting and cried "let go" in Arabic. Defendant drew his revolver and shot the Sudanese without firing first on the ground.

Madani Shalak, a donkey-boy at Assouan, was the next witness.

By Mr. Briscoe:—When the defendant had mounted the donkey, he turned and saw the Sudanese holding the bridle. He did not notice the others. When the Sudanese laid hold of the bridle, defendant twice told the Sudanese to leave go. The defendant was riding witness's donkey. Mr. Halliday was riding Aly Sadik's donkey and it was he who cried out twice to the Sudanese to leave go. Witness was behind the donkey, while the Sudanese was on the left. He did not notice that the Sudanese was carrying anything in his hand. After the first shot he ran away, so could not remember how many shots were fired.

By Mr. Gottlieb:—Besides the man who was shot, no one else laid hold of the bridle. Mr. Sleeman never said "let go." It was his companion who said so. Mr. Sleeman did not point or flourish his revolver before shooting. He simply drew the revolver and fired. There were many people about at the time and witness did not notice the other Sudanese. The local Court was sitting on that day, so the street was crowded with people. Whether they were carrying sticks or not, he did not notice particularly, as the throng of people was great.

Mohamed Aly Awad, policeman, No. 15547, of Assouan, was next called.

By Mr. Briscoe:—At about 8.30 a.m. on the day in question, he was on duty near the Court, which is about sixty metres from the hotel. He heard the report of shots in front of the hotel and he went thither. He saw the defendant on the ground and the man who was shot, and also was holding the Sudanese. He only noticed one Sudanese. There were several persons about at that time, about ten metres off. He heard three or four shots fired quickly one after the other. It only took witness from a minute to a minute and a half to come to the spot. Witness was the first policeman to get there. The next policeman to arrive was Hammam Khalifa. The wounded Sudanese had nothing in his hand, nor did he notice any sticks lying about on the ground.

By Mr. Gottlieb:—The hotel is on the north side of the station. He had not passed the hotel before the shooting. He could give no opinion as to the state of the street in front of the hotel prior to the shooting. When Mr. Sleeman was arrested and taken to the Markas witness did not know what occurred subsequently. He arrested him and handed him over to two other policemen.

By the Judge:—There are no policemen on point duty about, but they pass up and down. When he arrived there was no police patrol there. The patrol came up afterwards. He did not know the Sudanese before. There are many Sudanese workmen in Assouan. They are often lawless in their conduct. They get drunk and make disturbances. They fight between themselves, but do not make much use of sticks. Witness was not on duty on the previous day.

Hammam Khalifa, policeman, of Assouan, was next called.

By Mr. Gottlieb: When witness arrived after the shooting, Mr. Sleeman was being held by Gomar and shouting for help. At the moment witness did not notice whether Mr. Sleeman was or was not excited. Witness here denied certain statements made by him at Cairo in his examination-in-chief. He did not remember seeing the Italian barber, Michael Conte, at the time. There was a large crowd of people.

Mr. Briscoe said he would not call Michael Conte, as he could only treat him as a hostile witness.

Counsel for the defence then called on Counsel for the Crown to call Mr. Halliday and Michael Conte.

Mr. J. H. Halliday, mining prospector, employed by the North Nile Valley Co., was next called.

By Mr. Briscoe:—On the Wednesday, the day before the shooting, witness noticed a number of Sudanese in the town. He was a spectator when the Acting-Moudir gave a decision as to the wages of the contract-boys. He saw accused with the interpreter and the four Sudanese go to the hotel. Witness did not join them, as he went to the bar, so did not notice what passed. Witness saw Gomar

on that particular day with a tomahawk. But he would not say that he was armed with any weapon or stick at the particular time in question. A number of Sudanese were wandering about the town, but they were not all employees of the company. This crowd was unusual. Witness thought they had come there to see that their friends got their money. He was under the impression that some police were passing by the hotel.

Witness was not staying at the hotel. On Thursday, the day of the shooting, he went to the station at about 8.30 a.m. and met Mr. Sleeman there. Mr. Sleeman asked witness to come back to the hotel with him as he thought there might be a little trouble. Witness intended to leave by that morning's express. Mr. Sleeman gave witness a stick to carry. Both witness and Mr. Sleeman mounted donkeys. When at the door of the hotel, he heard Mr. Sleeman cry out "Let go the donkey." Gomar said he held of the left rein of the donkey. There were four Sudanese close together. There was a crowd of about 25 men on the other side of the street. The street was exceptionally quiet that morning. Witness also told them to let go Mr. Sleeman's donkey.

When witness turned round, he saw accused draw his revolver and was sure that he heard Mr. Sleeman again tell the men to say let go. Mr. Sleeman fired one shot on the ground. Gomar had a stick. He had been brandishing it about previously and witness took it that he tried to hit Mr. Sleeman. Witness presumed then that either Mr. Sleeman or Gomar would have to go down, as the time was ripe for action. There was a man pulling at Mr. Sleeman from behind. The third shot was fired behind at this man. Mr. Sleeman was twisted at the time on the saddle, as the Sudanese were pulling him in front and behind. Mr. Sleeman rolled on to the ground. Two more men tried to close in, when witness stepped in and prevented them. Risan and Gohar made lunges at witness with sticks. While this was going on, Mr. Sleeman and two Sudanese were rolling on the ground. In about three minutes the police came and arrested Mr. Sleeman. The Sub-Moudir and a lot of police afterwards came.

By Mr. Gottlieb:—On the previous day crowds of Sudanese were about and many in front of the hotel. They carried sticks as usual. The sticks were about 14-inch in diameter with leather on the end. On both days he saw the axe. On the first day Gomar was carrying it. On the second day he saw the axe carried by some one in the scrimmage during the shooting, but could not say who was carrying it. Immediately before the shooting he saw Gomar holding the donkey's bridle. Risan and Gohar had sticks. About 25 Sudanese and Arabs were about, but they took no part in the scrimmage, but witness could see that these men "were in the know." In witness's own opinion Mr. Sleeman was in serious danger. Witness has worked with natives, all his life and he knows them. If Mr. Sleeman had not fired, he would have had his head split open. After the arrest of Mr. Sleeman, witness followed with the Sub-Moudir and appealed to that official not to let him be bound. Witness had not had a long experience of Sudanese. The Sudanese in question were not tractable in camp, in the same way as the Arabs are.

By the Judge:—Before the revolver was pulled out, witness considered that "things were getting very mixed indeed."

This statement closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Sleeman then gave evidence on his own behalf.

The witness Michael Conte, an Italian barber of Assouan, was called for the defence. The defence also called Mr. Sleeman's interpreter. The evidence of these two witnesses was of little material importance.

Dr. Nolan, medico-legal expert of the Parquet of the Ministry of Justice, was next called and gave some interesting and very technical evidence on the subject of the death-dealing powers of naboots.

Counsel for the accused then addressed the jury, his main point being that Mr. Sleeman was justified in his action under the pressure of self-defence.

Counsel for the Crown replied, his chief contention being that the circumstances of this case precluded the argument of self-defence from prevailing.

The Judge summed up minutely and the jury then retired. After having been absent for the space of one hour, they returned to Court, having been unable to agree as to their verdict. The Judge then read further evidence and the jury, without again retiring to deliberate, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The accused was then discharged.

SPORT AND PLAY.

FOOTBALL.

On the birthday of the King, a football match was played between the day boys and boarders of Victoria College. A good game resulted in a draw 0-0.

The following were the teams.

Day Boys:—Goal, F. Sabi; backs, A. Verry and J. Sirry; half-backs, M. Bendeli, H. Aribi, S. Cheiri; forwards, T. Cheiri (capt.), G. Valassopoulos, M. Antonino, H. Sirry, and R. Fraigi.

Boarders:—Goal, A. Sattar; backs, A. Psaltis and N. Sutar (capt.); half-backs; M. S. Yaghen, M. G. Daramalli, and G. R. Dahan; forwards, M. J. Khalifa, G. N. Dahan, E. Harle, B. Nimr, and M. Cariel.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

AS SUPPLIED TO THE LEADING CLUBS IN EGYPT. Obtainable from every Respectable Firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA & THE SUKUT.

Otherwise apply to F. MICALLEY, Sole Agent, 11, Rue d'Isly, & Managers, 1, J. FLEURENT, 10, Rue d'Isly.

GREEK FLEET'S VISIT.

A SPLENDID FETE.

The Hellenic community of Alexandria gave a magnificent fete yesterday afternoon in honour of the Commodore and officers of the Greek Squadron, at the New Khedivial Hotel. The gardens of the hotel lend themselves admirably for such a function, and the whole of the ground floor of the hotel was also utilised. The Hellenic community had invited all the leading members of every European colony in Alexandria, and there was a very large and representative gathering present.

The fete began at 4 p.m., the guests being received by Mr. Benachi, the president of the Hellenic community, and his wife. Dancing commenced at about 5 o'clock and was carried on in an elaborately arranged open-air ball-room, which had been erected in the gardens. The weather left nothing to be desired, and the climate during the afternoon was delightfully cool and temperate, which made dancing most agreeable. The fete was in every respect a success and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

The following is the list of guests invited to the dinner, to be given by the Governor of Alexandria at the Khedivial Club to-night in honour of the Commodore and officers of the Squadron: M. Gennadi, Greek Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, M. Scotidia, Greek Consul-General at Alexandria, M. Simopoulos, Vice-Consul, M. Dinares, President of the Hellenic Court, Judge Papadopoulos, M. Antonides, of the Mixed Court of Appeal, M. A. Pangalo, Judge at the Mixed Tribunal, Commodore Comandouriotis, Captain J. Damianos, Commander of the *Hydra*, Captain Ghennis, Commander of the *Spetzi*, Captain Coloyannis, Captain Hepites, Captain Liehts, Lieutenants Typaldos, Dimonopoulos, Lebuschis, Botassia, Mavroidis, Panas, and Theophanidis, Miralai Hopkinson Bey, Commandant of Police, Alexandria, M. A. Benachi, M. M. Sinadino, M. A. Ralli, M. E. Zervudachi, M. Salvago, M. Tamasco.

After dinner, his Excellency and his guests will attend the performance of *Il Trovatore* at the Abbas Helmy Theatre.

Commodore Comandouriotis and a number of officers go up to Cairo to-morrow.

The officers will attend a service on Monday morning at St. Nicholas' Church, Cairo.

Eight hundred of the sailors from the three ships landed this morning and proceeded to the Antoniadis Gardens, where they are being entertained by the Hellenic community to a picnic.

As we go to press we learn that the picnic has been postponed owing to one of the sailors having been accidentally drowned this morning in the Mahmoudieh Canal, in the neighbourhood of the gardens.

THE PHARMACY AGITATION.

RECONSTITUTION OF CAIRO ASSOCIATION. The pharmacists of Cairo met on Thursday night to reconstitute their association, which had lapsed owing to the fact that none of the members had paid the necessary fees for four years. Only members of the old association who held diplomas were permitted to draw up a constitution for the new body, though the task was not peculiarly difficult as the old statutes were adopted *en bloc*.

After brief preliminaries the officers of the association were elected. Dr. Küppers was appointed president by general consent, and the vice-presidency and the posts of secretary general and treasurer fell by large majorities to Mr. N. Ioannovich, Mr. Georgiades, and Mr. Montini, respectively. The remaining members of the committee were then elected. Messrs. A. Mandofa, Gamages, Moharrem Bey, and Hebert being chosen by a show of hands. Professor Dinkler was unanimously requested to act as honorary president of the association.

In discussing the new regulations, Professor Dinkler criticised the action of the Commission appointed to study them with a view to suggesting certain modifications. What the committee proposed was tantamount to a new "projet de loi"; would the Sanitary Department be likely to accept it? An animated discussion rose on the points at issue followed.

NILE VALLEY COMPANY.

The latest news from the mines is as follows:—150-foot level north driven 31 feet. The quartz is two feet wide. Assays 1 oz. The south level has been driven 33 feet, assays giving 6 oz. Work is proceeding steadily.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The following is an extract from the speech of M. Deschanel in the Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd inst.:

"En Egypte, nous reconnaissons en fait le protectorat de l'Angleterre et nous abandonnons complètement les finances égyptiennes à l'Angleterre. En permettant le remboursement de la Dette Unifiée, en 1912, au lieu de 1941, nous permettons à l'Angleterre de réaliser un bénéfice considérable aux dépens des porteurs français qui détiennent les deux tiers des actions. Dans huit ans, l'Angleterre aura entre les mains toutes les finances égyptiennes. En émettant ses droits à l'Angleterre la France va permettre à l'Angleterre de faire tout ce qu'elle voudra dans toute la région du Nil. Nous allons ainsi favoriser le rêve de l'Angleterre de faire payer par l'Egypte les frais d'occupation du Soudan et de pénétration du Congo et d'être la souveraine maîtresse du Cap au Cairo.

Quelle lourde série de fautes commises depuis vingt ans, depuis l'abdication coupable de 1881! Une fois de plus, nous aurons travaillé pour les autres, comme au Canada, dans la Louisiane, à Panama, peut-être demain dans le Levant si nous n'y prenons garde. Il faut laisser tomber dans d'autres mains l'œuvre de civilisation entreprise par nos pères, que ce ne soit pas sans avoir suvoyé à tous ceux qui en souffrent l'honneur de notre respect et de notre admiration."

KHARTOUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARRIVAL OF SIRDAR.

Khartoum, November 5.

H.E. the Sirdar and Governor-General arrived here on the 3rd inst., being welcomed both at the station and at the Palace by heads of departments, a number of officers, and members of the civil population.

JUSTICE IN THE SUDAN.

H.E. Slatin Pasha paid a visit last week to the Civil Courts, where he was received by Judge Morgan. In the course of subsequent proceedings, Judge Morgan pointed out that his Court had been able to recover quite 91% of the claims brought before it, and he trusted it would never be maintained that money owing in the Sudan could not be recovered by the laws of the country.

Slatin Pasha, in his turn, remarked that in his interviews with the natives, the latter owned to the correct and impartial administration of justice, and they knew that when they did lose their cases, it was the fault generally of their own witnesses or misrepresentations, and was certainly not to be attributed to the judgment as rendered.

KHARTOUM MOSQUITOES.

Professor Balfour, the Director of the Gordon College Laboratories at Khartoum, sends us the following communication:—

"I have had my attention called to an article which appeared in your issue of October 25 and dealt with the destruction of mosquitoes in Khartoum. I do not know whence you derived your information as the laboratories' report has not yet appeared, but I regret that such an article should have been published. It is not exactly erroneous, but it is misleading, and half-truths are always dangerous. In reading it one would think there had only been one variety of mosquito in Khartoum and that one a malaria-carrier. As will be at once apparent from the report when it appears, and a copy of which I have directed to be sent to you, there were three main genera of mosquitoes in Khartoum, all of them capable of transmitting disease, but only one of these was an anopheline capable of transmitting the malarial parasite from man to man. Moreover, this mosquito was not the most common of the three and its breeding places were limited. It is perfectly true that it has disappeared from Khartoum since anti-malarial operations were begun, as has the "tiger" mosquito, which in the New World transmits the parasite of yellow fever. The common brown gnat of the tropics, however, still persists, though in greatly reduced numbers. Instead of 50 per cent. of the water collections, wells, pools, garden tanks, etc., being infected, there are now only about 3 per cent., and it will not be easy to reduce this figure. I notice you state that steamers are stopped and cleared some distance from the town. It is true this plan was adopted but it had to be abandoned for several reasons. At present the steamers are treated before leaving and during their voyages, and apart from them there is little chance of Khartoum being infected from without, as was the case at Mian-Mir in India, where the operations resulted in failure."

A MYSTERY OF THE NILE.

In Dr. Sven Hedin's reminiscences of General Kuropatkin, which appeared in the *Times* last week, the writer remarks as follows:—

"Once when I was dining with General Kuropatkin he had as a guest a colonel who had recently returned from Fashoda. After dinner the latter was to present to the Minister of War two Cossacks, who had exhibited unusual proof of courage and presence of mind by swimming across the Nile on some important errand. Kuropatkin invited me to accompany him to witness the ceremony which was then about to take place. The Cossacks were waiting in the vestibule, each wearing the gold medal which he had that day received from the Tsar. The general at once addressed the two men in a short speech, thanking them for the example they had set to their comrades in the army, and then gave to each man as a memento a gold watch in a case and a roll of gold rubles."

It would be interesting to know what these Cossacks were doing on the Nile and why their services were so highly valued by the Tsar.

THE PLAGUE.

A fatal case of bubonic plague is reported to-day from Toukh district.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd S.S. *Sardinia*, due here next Monday morning from Trieste and Brindisi, left the latter port 10 hours behind time.

The Moss Line *Ramesses* sailed hence yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, via Marseilles, with passengers, mails, and general cargo, including 4,100 bales of cotton.

The S.S. *Sardinia*, of the Tepeyanni Line, left Marseilles last night and is due here on Tuesday morning with mails and passengers.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Largest 1st class and most comfortable Hotel in Alexandria. Facing the sea Central position. Under English management. 81-11-804

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

Open all the year round. ELECTRIC LIGHT.—LIFT.—MODERATE CHARGES. 1013-10-1000

LORD CROMER
AND THE CONGO FREE STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your issue of August 25th, 1904, you refer editorially to the conclusive reply of the Vice Governor-General of the Congo Free State to Lord Cromer's letter to Lord Lansdowne, dated January 21st, 1903. You say: "We have protested at different times against the efforts to concentrate public attention on what is commonly called the Congo Atrocities," and add that while you have no doubt that the allegations in this respect are true, you fear that by insisting too much on the symptoms Congophobes "run the risk of diverting the attention from the causes of the illness" which you attribute to the Government of the Congo State. Continuing, you declare that "the worst evils which the Congo natives are suffering are the direct and unavoidable result of the methods adopted by the State's Administration."

Inasmuch as you complacently urge an alteration in the tactics at play in England against the Congo, I ask you to kindly give space for reply to your accusation of the "State's methods and administration," from one who, having for a long time closely studied both sides of the Congo question, is untrammeled by material relationship to either party.

Briefly replying to the unsupported statements in the letter of Lord Cromer, who cruised eighty miles along and far out of sight of the Belgian bank of the Nile, permit me to quote from the published statements of Major Sir James J. Harrison, made on his return last June from an expedition into the interior of the Congo Free State, in which he travelled 8,000 miles and employed 1,200 native porters. Major Harrison says:—

"Again, Lord Cromer contrasts the peaceful, settled state and the confidence of the tribes under English rule on the Nile as compared with those on Belgian territory; yet within a few months of his visit a whole British force was annihilated on the Bahr el Ghazal, while in the same Ordinance published last year it stated: 'The whole of the left bank of the Nile is at present closed to sportsmen, owing to the unsettled state of the natives.'"

"Since my return I see yet another British force has been severely handled by the natives. Through the whole of my Congo trip absolutely alone, I wandered about, visiting fifty different tribes and hundreds of villages, armed as a rule with a camera, umbrella, and, at times, a collection gun. Yet I had no unpleasant experiences, on the contrary, I was received with kindness far different to any I ever met with when hunting among British African natives."

"Another statement that 'the soldiers are allowed full liberty to plunder the natives' is by no means correct. During my journey I saw hundreds of soldiers being sent off on different work—such as postal, government despatches, fetching in porters, etc., but not one ever left without having received cloth, beads or wire sufficient to purchase all necessary food. I quite admit a few of the soldiers helped themselves now and again, and I found the worst sinners in this respect were our own Sierra Leone boys, a number of whom take service in the Congo."

"Many an hour at night I used to spend getting them to talk about the country, its ways, and any grievances. I found, naturally, two or three officers who were evidently disliked, but on the other hand, they talked of many officers as their 'white fathers.' As for the way in which the Belgians have opened out the country it is wonderful. Though I was told in Khartoum by several of our officers who had been stationed on the frontier how well the Lado Enclave has run, I was quite astonished at such progress. I am glad to see my views are shared by Major Gibbons and Captain Bell, both of whom have had the chance of seeing life inland from the Nile."

Fortifying, and in many instances going far beyond the statements of this disinterested traveller, are the statements of a large number of other Englishmen and women, missionaries, traders and merchants, among whom are Sir Henry M. Stanley, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. W. Forfeit, Capt. M. D. Bell, of the British Army, Mr. Michael Holland, Mr. E. Van Hees, Mr. Greshoff, Messrs. Assensoe and Polidari, Italian physicians, Mr. French-Sheldon, and Dr. Christy. An English missionary, writing in the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—

"I have never seen or heard of any of the atrocities with which the agents of the Free State are charged; on the contrary, one cannot but admire the wonderful progress that has been made in so short a time; the commendable way in which the natives are treated; the little work that is exacted of them, and the manner in which they are punctually paid for every service rendered or work done. The little work which is occasionally exacted of them by way of tax in portage or otherwise is as nothing when compared to the immense benefits conferred upon them by the State. In fact the methods of the Belgian officers drew a highly complimentary eulogium from the Sir during his recent visit to the Enclave of Lado, methods which, he stated, might be followed with advantage by our English officers. 'Messieurs, nous avons d'excellentes leçons devant vos yeux.'"

Dr. Christy compares the superiority of the Congo rule with the indolence of British rule in Central Africa; and attributes the moral and material progress in the former "to the fact that the Belgians have made the natives work. The Belgians have gone on the principle that the native must be a participating element in the development and civilisation of his country," just as the white man must participate by labour, taxation, and moral and intellectual contribution to the support and welfare of his State.

Ignorance of the motives impelling Congo State administration have misled those who have brought prejudice to a subject worth the

attention only of the broadest minds, I find the Congo system to be in entire conformity with the general act of Berlin, wherein freedom of trade is assured to the subjects of all countries. Briefly stated, the system is to devote the revenues from the state properties to the moral and material organisation of the country. To resort to the imposition of a tax in special cases as rarely as possible. To exact a few hours monthly from the native in order to give the habit of work which is the greatest of civilising precepts. The Congo Government goes beyond duty and pays the native for this work, teaching them the relation between labour and its reward. This habit, when formed, elevates the native from the savage instincts which tend to debase him in idleness and barbarity. Those who argue that the enforced practice of habits of industry upon savages is an unjust and iniquitous burden can have no sense of life and its burdens in the centres of the world's highest civilisation.

The Congo State, like all other States, acquired possession of ownerless lands. All lands which the natives occupy with at least the rudiments of industry and peace, are guaranteed to them. What for ages had been matted and undeveloped for the good of mankind, native or foreign, is being successfully exploited by the Congo State. Before, the vast Congo forests were not even traversed by the indolent native so long as he could acquire his food in the sluggish idleness which to this day prevails throughout the Uganda Protectorate and all other British mid-African Colonies. The Congo State is pursuing a forestal policy far in advance of other colonies, by enforcing the replantation of rubber trees and vines as fast as the old growth has been sapped, thus insuring to future generations the results of Belgian wisdom.

One of the counts in the British indictment of the Congo State is that there is no freedom of commerce in the Congo Basin. One need not dwell upon the preposterous nature of that "freedom of commerce" defined by Mr. Morel and his followers, which is the right of traders to incite the native to invade these forests, steal the rubber product, and sell it to the trader. Private and public property is nowhere open to unlawful invasion. Rubber can be purchased at a proper price by traders at Matadi as well as at Stanley Pool, at Boma as well as at Antwerp. If the freedom of commerce defined by Congophobes were permitted, anarchy and tribal wars would ensue; all rights of property would be disregarded, the lawless proclivities of the African negro race encouraged, the native population decimated, and the forests denuded.

Congo law very properly forbids the buying of the product of private property from anyone except the owner. The desire of adventurers to

buy rubber direct from the natives is not a sufficient reason for permitting the latter to trespass upon private property for the purpose of stealing its product. Once established a traffic on these lines and you put a premium on the crime of theft and put the spear of every native against the other in his rubber-hunting area.

Space will not permit me to enter at length into the real nature of the unjust campaign against the Congo Government now proceeding in England and the United States, but I have had sufficient to indicate some of the humane and sound motives impelling the Congo Government in the administration of its territories for the benefit and civilisation of the native and the commercial and industrial development and permanent institution of the State.

HENRY WELLINGTON WACK, F.R.G.S.
Royal Societies Club, St. James, London.

THE PRESS AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.
Sir,—I was delighted to read the leading article in your issue of 9th inst. re. the "Alexandria Municipality and the Press." On first reading, one is struck with the idea that the writer was very wise and useful proposition was almost unanimously rejected, but proceeding further we must admire his opening paragraph. It is quite true that in England the Press is admitted to gatherings and functions of all descriptions, it is the Press to whom we all owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

The Press invariably can be relied on to give an accurate and faithful account of proceedings affecting the public generally. It is to them that many things are brought forcibly to light which would otherwise be left sleeping, things that should be published, for the information of those whose duty and right it is to have a voice in the election to municipalities and other bodies.

In the present instance, if the proceedings of the Alexandria Municipality are as bad as the article leads us to believe, it is time that a great alteration in the composition of the Municipality's representatives should take place.

The refusal to admit the representatives of the Press is almost on a par with a recently formed institution amongst a certain class of Britishers in Cairo where the proceedings used to be of such a character that the minutes had to be submitted to the Chairman, who decided what was to go in and what was not. On protests being made, those who protested were told by the Chairman, "It is not your place to tell me what shall go in the minutes, I am the best judge." The consequence was that those whose duty it was to speak, apparently had no right to open their mouths—a very one-sided affair and totally against all usages and customs.

The voting at Alexandria in favour of Mr. G. B. Alderson showed public opinion to be in favour of "uprightness and truth," the voters knew in Mr. Alderson they had a man of sterling worth and qualities which led all to hope great things from his connection with the Municipality. What a pity, a thousand pities, there are not more Aldersons—who fear no man, who believe in right.

I urge concentrated action, that the Government should take immediate steps to look into the affairs of the Alexandria Municipality, and if necessary appoint a special Commission to look into matters, a Commission of independent-minded men—and shoot out all those who are against reforms.

At present a special Commission is sitting on the Railways, one may expect sweeping reforms. Is it not then the proper time to have a few more Commissions in different departments in Egypt, and have all the cleaning and sweeping out done now, and at the same time ensure that such gentlemen are appointed or elected to fill the vacancies which must occur, and place Egypt on a good footing of honest straight-forward working, such gentlemen who would assist the Press in every conceivable manner to publicly give voice to their endeavours to cement and strengthen the positions of those who have made the country what it is. That it is prosperous there can be no doubt, that it would be more so if more men like Mr. Alderson were in charge of affairs, who would not be hampered by one or two members saying we do not want reform; let us go on as we are going, sweep them all out and put new hands into harness, we shall all appreciate truth and right and above all let the Press be fully represented.

In cases where the Press are present, and matters which should not be made public, a hint has only to be given, and the strictest secrecy is maintained.

I am, etc.,
A CAIRENE

Cairo, November 10.

THE MOSCOW DISTURBANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Are all the heads of Europe powerless or callous? Is there no one to advise the "Tear of Russia" to stop this frightful slaughter? We are on the eve of another terrible massacre. Think of the mothers and children that will be made widows and orphans. Has the Tear no heart? Japs can't stop, they are fighting for their existence.

GEO. B. ALDERSON.

Bulkeley, November 11.

REVIEWS.

"MEDITERRANEAN HEALTH RESORTS."

Intending visitors to Egypt could not do better than procure the second volume of Mr. Reynolds-Bell's "Mediterranean Winter Resorts," for a large space is devoted to this country and the practical information therein should be of great value to the tourist. This, the fifth edition, contains a useful chapter on Khartoum. The hotel information has not only been most carefully brought up to date, but many new details are given which may be regarded as authoritative. Indeed, in this edition no less than fifty pages are devoted to this subject, which so closely concerns the comfort and well-being of travellers. An appendix, containing articles on topics of special interest to English and American residents in foreign winter resorts, has been added. Though the additional matter is considerable, yet by the use of specially thin but tough paper in the complete volume (Volumes I. and II. bound up together) the bulk has not been materially increased.

FIRESIDE ASTRONOMY.

"Fire-side Astronomy" is a very useful little work. It is a simply worded treatise suitable for the general reader on some little known and often misunderstood facts concerning this science. The articles which go to make up this little book originally appeared in the *English Mechanic and World of Science*, and caused some discussion therein, chiefly owing to the fact that they treated the science of astronomy from an entirely new standpoint. The keynote of the whole work is to point out certain popular errors into which so many persons of good all-round education frequently fall, even good all-round education frequently fall, and that it is in no way intended as a "text-book," but merely as an entertaining story of the various branches of astronomy for the general reader.

The title "Fire-side Astronomy" implies that the treatise is a suitable one for reading at one's leisure. The amateur astronomer requiring a guide to the starry heavens, and what to look for there with his telescope, is already well catered for, but the "man in the street" who simply wishes to learn the reason why certain things happen in the sky above him, and has neither the time nor the means to investigate the matter further, for himself, is not so well looked after; indeed, there are very few books which are not a great deal too technical for the individual mentioned. The present work meets this want exactly.

"Mediterranean Winter Resorts. A Complete and Practical Guide to the Principal Health and Pleasure Resorts on the Shores of the Mediterranean." London: Hasell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., Long Acre, W.C.

"Fire-side Astronomy." By D. W. Hornor, F.R.S., Met. Soc., M.B.A.A. (With numerous illustrations by the author). London: Witherby & Co., 824 High Holborn, W.C.

Always
order
Liebig
as
LEMCO

The Liebig Company's initials LEMCO are placed on every wrapper and jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract to protect you from substitutes.

KEEPS ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

Thorough efficiency
is proved by the enormous sale of

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder

Doing antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

Is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 20% Crystal Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

Anglo-Egyptian Cigarette Co.
CAIRO.

MANUFACTURE HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES ONLY.
FACTORY & OFFICE:—Shoubra El-Khayma, 240-250-260.
SPECIAL BRANCHES:—Shoubra El-Khayma (Cairo & Port of Suez) and Shoubra El-Khayma (Suez & Port of Suez).

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

able showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 14th, to Sunday, 20th November, 1904.

(BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

| COUNTRIES | MAIL PACKETS | ROUTES | DESPATCHES | | | | ARRIVAL |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | | DAYS | Ordinary Letters | Money Orders | Parcels | DAYS |
| EUROPE | British | Port Said & Brindisi | Monday | 8.30 a.m. | Sunday noon | Sat. 12 p.m. | Wednesday |
| | Italian | Alexandria & Brindisi | Tuesday | 2 p.m. | noon | Monday 6 p.m. | Sunday |
| AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA | Italian | Messina | Thursday | 2 p.m. | noon | Wednesday 6 p.m. | Sunday |
| | French | Marseille | Friday | 11 a.m. | 10 a.m. | 11 p.m. | Tuesday |
| GREECE | Austrian | Brindisi | Saturday | 8 p.m. | noon | Friday 6 p.m. | Monday |
| | British | Port Said & Brindisi | Monday | 8.30 a.m. | Sunday noon | Sat. 12 p.m. | Wednesday |
| TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA | Khedivial | Piræus | Wednesday | 8 p.m. | noon | Tuesday 6 p.m. | Saturday |
| | Russian | Piræus | Friday | 9 a.m. | Thursday noon | — | Saturday |
| SYRIA | Khedivial | — | Sunday | 8.30 a.m. | Saturday 6 p.m. | Saturday noon | Wednesday |
| | Russian | — | Wednesday | 8.30 a.m. | Thursday 6 p.m. | — | — |
| CYPRUS | French | Port Said | Thursday | 8.30 a.m. | Wednesday 6 p.m. | — | — |
| | Austrian | — | Tuesday | 8.30 p.m. | Monday 6 p.m. | — | Sunday |
| MALTA | British | Port Said | Tuesday | 11 a.m. | 10 a.m. | Monday noon | Sunday |
| | Italian | Alexandria & Brindisi | Tuesday | 2 p.m. | noon | Monday 6 p.m. | Sunday |
| SUAKIN JEDDAH, MASSOWA & MOSEIDA | Italian | Messina | Thursday | 2 p.m. | noon | — | Sunday |
| | Austrian | Brindisi | Saturday | 8 p.m. | noon | — | — |
| YAMBO & JEDDAH | British | Port Said & Brindisi | Monday | 8.30 a.m. | Sunday noon | Sat. 12 p.m. | Wednesday |
| | Khedivial | Suez | — | — | — | — | — |
| MASSOWA & ASSAB | Khedivial | Suez | Wednesday | 8 p.m. | noon | — | — |
| | British | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| INDIA, ADEN & East Coast of Africa | Italian | — | Tuesday | 8 p.m. | noon | Monday noon | Monday |
| | French | — | Friday | 8.30 a.m. | Thursday 6 p.m. | Port Said | — |
| CEYLON & AUSTRALIA | British | — | Thursday | 8.30 a.m. | Wednesday 6 p.m. | Port Said | — |
| | German | — | Sunday | 8.30 a.m. | Saturday 6 p.m. | — | — |
| ADEN, ZANZIBAR, East Coast of Africa, OJIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA, ZANZIBAR & MADAGASCAR | British | — | Friday | 8.30 a.m. | Thursday 6 p.m. | Port Said | — |
| | German | — | Monday | 8.30 a.m. | Sunday noon | — | — |
| ABYSSINIA | French | — | Tuesday | 8.30 a.m. | Monday noon | — | — |
| | British | — | — | — | — | — | — |

The Registered letter office is situated near the Post Office and is open at the hours indicated above.

MAPLE & CO

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND
Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment
IN THE WORLD

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POUNDS' WORTH OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c.
always ready for immediate shipment A house furnished throughout in three days



Example of a "Grenfell" Bedroom Suite, consisting of a handsome 6ft wardrobe portable, for convenient handling, with carved panel and pediment, and large bevelled mirror in centre panel; 4ft wide dressing chest with two long and two short drawers, feet, drawers, and shaped top bevelled mirror affixed; 4ft wide washstand with coloured marble top and artistically tiled back; pedestal cupboard, towel hanger, three chairs

Price, including packing and F.O.B. in London, in polished Hazelwood, £29 10s 0d; in Walnut, £31 10s 0d; or in Fumed Oak, £28 10s 0d

"ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON"

MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Mansourah, Damietta, Samannud, Rosetta, Minia, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of materials, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired

MAPLE & CO

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, November 4.

Captain R. C. Pierce, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Cairo, has been selected for the appointment of adjutant of the 3rd Battalion at Enniskillen.

At Aldershot further drafts of Royal Engineers are being prepared for Malta and Egypt, whither they will go about the middle of the month.

Second-Lieutenant C. S. Page, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been transferred to the Army Service Corps.

At Woolwich an urgent order has been received for the manufacture of five hundred 7.5 inch armour-piercing projectiles for H.M.S. *Triumph*, one of the two first-class battleships purchased from the Chilean Government. The secondary batteries of these two battleships are armed with the 7.5-inch gun, which is a most powerful weapon for its calibre, far ahead of the regulation 6-inch quick-firer and almost equal to the 9.2 gun.

The transport *Dilwara* left Southampton yesterday with troops on board for the Mediterranean garrisons, Ceylon, and the Far East. She embarked Nos. 7 and 8 Companies R.G.A. for Gibraltar, various infantry drafts, including one of 80 men of the Worcester Regiment under Captain Bartholomew for the 2nd Battalion in Ceylon, and details. At Gibraltar she embarked Nos. 1 and 2 Companies R.G.A. for Malta and conveys Nos. 92 and 93 Companies from Malta to Ceylon in relief of Nos. 87 and 88, which go to Hong Kong.

While great improvements have been effected in the range and precision of modern artillery the efforts towards minimising the friction caused by a shell on its passage through the gun have not reaped a proportionate success, and the life of a big gun is shorter than used to be the case. The use of ball bearings inside the bore was introduced by an American during the early part of this year, his method being to substitute spiral rows of balls for the ordinary rifle grooves. Simultaneously Mr. J. Stuart Forbes, of Glasgow, obtained a patent in this country for the application of ball bearings to artillery, but he fits them to the projectile, not to the gun, thus effecting a great saving in cost. The patent could be adapted to guns at present in use, and as the initial velocity would be far greater than at present, the trajectory would be flatter and the range increased. The patent opens up the possibility of dispensing with rifling altogether. Mr. Forbes intends to carry out a series of experiments with a view to testing whether in practice his invention will come up to the expectation formed of it.

With the view of reducing expenditure, and at the same time promoting the efficiency of the personnel, the Lords of the Admiralty have come to the conclusion that in the interest of the Service it is eminently desirable that the "weeding out" of small or more or less obsolete craft should be at once commenced. The upkeep of these vessels represents in the aggregate a large sum annually without, it is held, any real benefit being derived therefrom, and what is even of great importance, the officers and men by whom they are manned are not sufficiently well trained in gunnery and torpedo work owing to lack of opportunity in such small ships. Several small ships of slow speed and weak armament will be withdrawn from the China and Cape Squadrons.

THE ANGO-EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE CO.

This firm was established in a small way some ten years ago by Messrs. Przedecki Bros. in the Abdeen quarter of Cairo, but its business increased so rapidly that the proprietors were compelled to seek more extensive premises. The firm consequently purchased three years ago from Dr. Ahmed Bey Hamdi a property of 3,500 square metres situated in the Sharia Mansour, opposite the Helwan Railway station, and here they erected a large factory, with a suite of offices on the upper floor. The new factory was completed in 1902, when the business was removed from the Abdeen to the Bab-el-Louk quarter, and here they now employ no less than about a hundred workmen. The firm likewise manufactures its own cardboard boxes, used in the cigarette trade, the machine being driven by an electric motor. A visit to this, now one of the leading cigarette factories of the Capital, is well worth paying.

The proprietors have just received intimation that their cigarettes have been awarded the Grand Prix, the highest distinction obtainable, at St. Louis Exhibition, and they feel proud that the products of an Egyptian concern have met with such an unique success abroad. But the firm, some years ago, had likewise been awarded medals at several other International exhibitions and they are purveyors by special appointment to H.M. the King of Belgium, H.I.M. the Sultan, H.I.M. the Shah of Persia, H.R.H. the Hereditary Princess of Saxo Meiningen, sister to the Kaiser, and the Khedivial Family. They have their own branches in London, Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt a/M, and Brussels, and agencies in all parts of the world, for they not only export to Europe but also to nearly every country in the two hemispheres. They have patented a hermetically soldered air-tight tin box for exporting their products to India, the West Coast of Africa, and other countries having a hot, damp or humid climate, and amongst their latest novelties is a straw tube cigarette which has found much favour with their customers. To suit all tastes they also manufacture cigarettes gold, straw, or cork tipped, and of half a dozen different sizes.

About two years ago, when the two sons of the Kaiser were in Cairo, they honoured the factory with a visit, and to commemorate the event, and by the Royal Princes' special command, the firm produced two descriptions of cigarettes that bear the names of "Kronprinz" and "Prince Eitel" and which they now supply at regular intervals to the two young Princes. They likewise furnish the Imperial Court through their Berlin branch.

LORD DORMER'S ESTATES.

The many friends in Egypt of Lord Dormer, late of the Finance Ministry, Cairo, will be interested to learn that he is setting to work in earnest to improve his Buckingham estates, and among other works is building a new church there. He is the thirteenth baron, and his family has been associated with the county since the fourteenth century.

It was in bluff King Hal's day, however, that the Dormers became both rich and important, Sir Robert Dormer having been three times High Sheriff of Beds and Bucks in that monarch's reign. His son, like himself, was made a knight for valued services, and to the next generation came the barony. This was in 1615, and when the first baron died a year later, all his sons having predeceased him, his grandson inherited the title, and twelve years later was created Earl of Carnarvon. When the second earl died, however, the title died with him, and it was a cousin who succeeded to the barony.

The present peer, who is forty-two, is a nephew of the late baron, who, though three times married, left no surviving heir. He is a son of the late General Sir James Dormer, the famous soldier and sportsman who was killed by a wounded tiger while on a big game hunt in India. Until he succeeded to the barony four years ago Lord Dormer was in Egypt.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

During the month of October, 387 vessels passed through the Suez Canal, and paid 10,265,079 francs and 92 centimes in transit and passenger dues. Of the 380 vessels, 204 went North and 176 South. 250 of these vessels were British, 43 German, 31 French, 16 Dutch, 12 Austrian, 7 Italian, 3 Norwegian, 3 Turkish, 3 Spanish, 2 Russian, 2 Danish, and 1 American. These vessels carried 22,350 passengers, of whom 20,816 were adults, 953 children, and 590 gratis.

The total transit and passenger dues collected by the Suez Canal Company from the 1st January to the end of October last amounted to 93,803,210 francs and 84 centimes.

A GOOD "LIFE."

A tough old fisherman presented himself at an insurance office the other day, and said he wanted to insure his life. He was asked his age, and he replied, "Ninety-four."
"What!" exclaimed the clerk: "94? Why, we cannot insure you at that age," said the clerk.
"Get on," said the old fish, "look at the statistics, and you will find that fewer men die at 94 than at any other age."

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IN THE FIRST STAGES.

A Beautiful Girl Saved From Dread Consumption—Other Wonderful Cures.



Miss Amelia Weymer.

Hundreds of Women Cured of the First Stages of Consumption by Per-na.

The Following Letter From a Thankful Woman Tells Its Own Story.

Mrs. Mary E. Hoblit, 2901 Clinton Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: "My son suffered for three months with catarrh of the bronchial tubes which threatened to become very serious. The doctors advised that he seek a more favorable climate, but as he had heard of Per-na as a specific for lung trouble he decided to give it a trial before he left his family for an expensive journey among strangers. For six months he used it faithfully and found that the trouble gradually disappeared and blessed health took its place. In two months he was perfectly well and able to perform his duties. You have indeed a grateful mother's thanks."—Mrs. Mary Hoblit.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Per-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Alexandria, Egypt.

Miss Amelia Weymer, Appleton, Wis., writes: "Early last summer I contracted a cold which seemed to hang on to me and could not be shaken off. From the head it went to the throat and then affected my lungs. My mother felt very anxious and as we had used Per-na in the family before, she advised me to try it. I was somewhat very opposed but was persuaded to try Per-na. Using it one day convinced me that it was no ordinary medicine, within a week I was much better and in two weeks I was well, and I felt much stronger and in much better health generally. I was perfectly satisfied with the results from the use of Per-na."—Miss Amelia Weymer.

CATARRH CAUSES CONSUMPTION

Per-na Never Fails to Cure Catarrh Wherever Located.

THE medical profession has so thoroughly prejudiced the minds of the people against patent medicines that it is with great reluctance that anyone can be persuaded to try such a remedy at first.

In nearly every one of the thousands of remarkable cures that Per-na has made the patients had to be persuaded by friends very strongly before they could lay aside their prejudice against it. A large multitude, of course, hold out against the persuasions of friends and die simply because they have allowed their minds to be poisoned against this very excellent remedy.

But fortunately there is another large multitude of people who are able to shake off their prejudice and try Per-na before it is too late. These people are rarely disappointed. They generally try other remedies at the beginning of their troubles. They allow a cold to develop into catarrh of the head. They allow catarrh of the head to gradually become catarrh of the throat. They still keep using the doctor's medicine, or some other ineffectual remedy. The catarrh stealthily spreads down the bronchial tubes and reaches the lungs. Everybody then becomes alarmed. Faith in the doctor begins to disappear. The patient reaches a state of mind in which he is willing to try almost anything. A bottle of Per-na is sent for.

The first week it produces a decided change for the better. A few weeks' continued treatment cures the patient. Then another happy man or woman is added to the long list of people who are praising Per-na.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Per-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

WATSON'S

DISTILLERS, DUNDEE.

Selected "THREE STARS" Old Blended Glenlivet
(BLUE RIBAND)

FAMOUS DUNDEE BLEND SEVEN YEARS OLD

"N° 10" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

SCOTCH WHISKY LIQUEUR FROM THE ORIGINAL RECEIPT.

5th MAY 1815.



AGENTS:

ALEXANDRIA: CASSAR BROTHERS, Marina.
PORT-SAID: WILLS & Co., Eastern Exchange.
CAIRO & SUDAN: A. D. JERONYMIDES, Continental Stores.



The Allenburys Foods

A Progressive Dietary suited to the growing digestive powers.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are as easy of digestion as maternal milk and promote both vigorous and healthy growth. They provide a pure milk diet for the young infant and will be found especially useful in hot climates.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.
Depot in Cairo — E. Dell Mar, 25, Aout.

Our London Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, November 4.

Lord Lansdowne has communicated to the London Chamber of Commerce the result of the negotiations which have been going on with the Russian Government in reference to contraband of war. All our representations have been met in a conciliatory spirit. Russia has agreed that certain articles originally declared to be absolutely contraband shall henceforth be regarded as conditionally contraband, according to the application for which they are intended, and that the onus of proof shall lie with the captors — this last a simple but most important clause.

The success or the failure of the inquiry into the Baltic outrage, on which so much may hang for mankind's depend, indeed, almost absolutely on the mutual uprightness of the parties. I trust that both will so act as to strengthen the confidence of the world in this pacific plan for settling formidable controversies between nations.

It has been hinted that the verdict the Court will find upon the evidence, instead of being the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, will be something else — a something dictated by political or racial prejudices. If such a calamity were imaginable — which I do not believe — its occurrence would destroy for all time to come every hope which has been based on settlements of disputes otherwise than by war.

If Lord Rosebery does not aspire to be the next Radical Premier, his countrymen would like to know what his aspirations are. It has not been the habit of our statesmen, with one great exception, of course, to put themselves constantly in evidence when they have professedly renounced political ambitions. Yet here is Lord Rosebery grasping at every opportunity of proclaiming his views just as if he was confidently expecting the Royal summons on the morrow of the first Government defeat. His long speech at Trowbridge on Saturday night would be explicable on that supposition but is hardly to be explained on any other.

There is another explosion of dynamic wrath at Berlin against England, this time because Herrero insurgents driven into Bechuanaland are not instantly captured and extradited. What would follow, were this somewhat impudent demand granted, is sufficiently indicated by the *National Zeitung's* admission that the poor wretches would be "court-martialed" the moment they were handed over. Even if this country were willing to commit such a shameful breach of hospitality and of humanity, it might well be inquired in what manner Germany fulfilled the corresponding obligation when the parties of Dutch rebels crossed over from Cape Colony into Great Namaqualand during the Boer war. They were not only allowed to remain on German territory, but it is not on record that they were either interned or deprived of their arms. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* recalls a still more striking illustration of German unfriendliness to Great Britain in analogous circumstances. When a certain usurping Sultan of Zanzibar had to be dealt with by bombardment by a British squadron as the only effective method of suppression, the German Consul gave him asylum, and shortly afterwards smuggled him away on board a German gunboat to the mainland.

Under the happiest conditions there is a spasm of melancholy in an exile's return to his own country. In the case of Mr. Kruger the coffin which enclosed his dead body is but the symbol of the extinction of overweening ambitions. Wrong-headed as he was, disastrous as were the results of his lack of prevision, we cannot but stand amazed, as it were, before the simple ceremony at Rotterdam. Enclosed in that which was the flag of the Transvaal Republic, the mortal part of Mr. Kruger was placed on shipboard for conveyance to the burial-place in South Africa which, his sometime foe has granted. In the shadow of that exile's coffin magnanimity forbids us to be other than content with the decision which has made it possible for Mr. Kruger to return to South Africa and to rest in South African soil.

The suggested postal reform which, for convenience, has been designated "C.O.D.," is undoubtedly looked forward to by the public generally with hope. The proposal is

not so entirely approved by the section of traders who waited on the Postmaster-General on Monday. I gather that it is the smaller shopkeepers who are opposed to the change, and their cause was stated clearly and fully by their representatives. It is thought that the suggested change, whatever its advantages to non-trading people, will have the effect of injuring the small retailers, and throw a disproportionate amount of business into the hands of the largest firms. Against this it has been argued, with much plausibility, that the poorer class of shopkeepers must be benefited by an arrangement which promises to bring them into closer relations with their natural customers. At the same time, it must be owned that Lord Stanley had to listen on Monday to some powerful arguments, and the opponents of change may well be content with his promise of candid consideration. I should regret to learn that the suggested reform has been hastily dropped, but that is not so. Lord Stanley believes it will certainly come in due time, and it will not be hindered by careful investigation beforehand.

Mr. Spencer Phillips, President of the Institute of Bankers, spoke weighty words on Wednesday as to the growth of municipal indebtedness. Almost every ratepayer has a general vague impression that his rates, as well as his income-tax, are larger than they ought to be, and the knowledge that municipal enterprise has become extravagantly ambitious in too many cases is also fairly general. But few who are not expert financiers have any idea of the full bearings of the evil. The total municipal debt of the country is now half the National Debt, and yet there is no sign of any retrenchment of the borrowing process. Against £92,000,000 of indebtedness in 1875 there are £250,000,000 now; and even more striking is the fact that, while the rateable value of the property concerned has only increased from £115,000,000 to £174,000,000, the annual burden has risen from £19,000,000 to £48,000,000. All this is not only a direct pull upon the ratepayer, but it depresses the value of high-class securities and injures commercial business.

The Free Church of Scotland has given formal notice that it intends to take over hundreds of churches which it cannot fill, hundreds of manse for which it has no ministers, and hundreds of missions which must go to rack and ruin in its hands. In Scotland they are coming to think Shylock rather a moderate character.

The establishment of separate courts of justice for children, which has been much advocated lately, formed the subject of a special conference on Wednesday at the Education Office of the L.C.C. The verdict of the meeting, which included representatives of a large variety of bodies connected with the welfare of children, was unanimous in favour of the compulsory provision of separate places for dealing with police-court cases in which children were concerned. It was pointed out that the magistrates, the L.C.C., the School Board, and the Home Office itself were all in favour of a reform which would preserve children, many of them not guilty of any offence, from the contaminating atmosphere of crime and criminals.

Few men will be more missed than Dan Leno, for there were very few in any walk of life known to a larger section of the public, and perhaps none more genuinely beloved. He was that rare thing, a real comedian, to whom wit and humour were the natural, not the forced, expression of his mind, and if there was an underlying vein of melancholy in his composition, as in fact there was, though he so seldom allowed it to appear, it was because that is inevitable to the true humourist. Infinite kindness of heart and a boundless gift of gaiety will carry a man a long way in any company, and it would be difficult to set any limit to the popularity which they won for Leno among the British public.

Some sensation has been created in the Strand by a couple of respectably-dressed young men playing a piano organ, bearing a placard with "We are competent clerks, unable to find employment." The case may be genuine, but a want-of-work outcry such as has lately been raised invariably produces numbers of undeserving appeals for help. At the time of the last unemployed processions, well-fed navvies made a substantial income by trading barrel organs in fashionable thoroughfares at the expenditure of little manual labour. The steady increase of pauperism in London, which the latest returns of the Local Government Board show, is very serious. The figures

for last week show a remarkable increase for the fourth week of October. For the second week of that month the paupers of London numbered 114,634; for the third week, 115,866; and for last week, 117,120. Those figures exceed any yet recorded, even in the worst years. Whether it is bad trade or comfortable workhouses which swells the pauper ranks, the fact remains that while the numbers have steadily increased by 3,000 a year for some years up to now, this year shows an increase of nearly 7,000, and the appalling number of 15,000 over that of 1901, which is by no means a favourable year for comparison.

On looking into the subject more closely it is possible to distinguish some of the causes which have produced an addition of 15,000 paupers to the ranks within a little over three years. While during that period the number of outdoor paupers has increased by 5,500, the indoor poor have been increasing at the rate of 5,000 a year, and now number over 8,000 above those in workhouses and infirmaries in 1901. That London should be pauperised at this rapid rate is enough to cause anxiety at Whitehall, for an increase of 8,000 indoor poor means a capital expenditure of more than three-quarters of a million sterling, and an increase in weekly expenditure from the rates of at least £5,000.

"YOU NEVER KNOW YOUR LUCK"

We publish in another column the advertisement of SAMUEL HECKSCHER, of HAMBURG. This house has acquired a high reputation for the prompt payment of amounts won by persons here and in all parts of the world. We would strongly recommend our readers to take particular notice of Mr. Heckscher's announcement and try their luck to win A FORTUNE [ADVT.]

Calendar of Coming Events.

| ALEXANDRIA: | |
|-------------|--|
| November. | |
| 1st 12 | A.S.C. grounds. Football match. Officers B. Berks v. A.S.C.F.C. 8.30 p.m. Manshah Pasha. Football match. St. Andrew's v. Departmental Corps, B. Berks. 8.30 p.m. Athas Helmy Theatre. Grand performance of <i>Il Trovatore</i> . 9 p.m. Place des Consuls. Masserini's <i>Mena-her</i> . 9 p.m. Athas Helmy Theatre. Variety Entertainment. 9.15 p.m. Sun. 18 Athas Helmy Theatre. <i>Il Trovatore</i> . 4 p.m. <i>Faust</i> 9 p.m. Fri. 18 Alderson's Garden. Variety Entertainment. 4 p.m. |
| December. | |
| 5th 8 | Abdel Hotel. A. L. M. & D. S. Concert. 9 p.m. |

CAIRO.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| November. | |
| 1st 12 | Meeting of "Unity" Chapter at Masonic Hall, Boula Road. 9 p.m. Khedivial Opera House. <i>Quelque Ains</i> . Khedivial Theatre. Italian Opera Company in <i>Orfio</i> . 8.15 p.m. Theatre des Nouveaux. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m. Trocadero. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m. Sun. 18 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Band of E. A. Infantry in afternoon. Mon. 14 Mixed Concert. Meeting Khedivial Geographical Society. 8.30 p.m. Tues. 15 Funeral of late Ignace Pasha. 10 a.m. Fri. 18 E. S. C. Sky Meeting. Sat. 19 Khedivial Opera House. Debut of M. Silvini. December. |
| Fri. 2 | Mena House. Gymkhana. |
| Sat. 10 | Khedivial Horsemanship Society's Show. |

YOST

THE TYPEWRITER FOR BEAUTIFUL WORK.



NO RIBBON
NO COMPLICATIONS.
NO SHUTT-KEY.
85 CHARACTERS.
LIGHT TOUCH.
QUIET & CONVENIENT.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.
APPLY TO
THE YOST TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.,
50, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.



The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

Head Office for Egypt: Khartoum-el-Nil, Cairo.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS: £1,000,000.

CLOSE OF THE BOOKS FOR 1904.

The Company's Books close for the current year on the 15th NOVEMBER. All WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the BONUS for the year. The next distribution of bonus will be made on 15th November 1905.

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

B. NATHAN & Co.,

Chief Agents for Alexandria.

2512-14-17-104

A. V. THOMSON,

Secretary for Egypt.

RABIES AMONG DOGS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Municipality consider it very necessary to draw the attention of the public to the fact that Rabies among Dogs is at the present moment greatly on the increase. No less than four persons have died from rabies in the year 1904, and of these two in the last month.

As the Veterinary Service was not advised by these persons when they were bitten, the dogs were allowed to remain at large.

Again, no less than 17 persons have been bitten to the knowledge of the Municipality in the last 2 months.

It is most essential that anyone bitten by a dog, cat, horse, or any other animal should at once advise the Veterinary Service of the Municipality (Telephone 1160) so that the animal can be caught and the necessary precautions taken.

It should be well understood that this should be done even though the animal may appear to be in perfect health — for it is only by examination that it can be ascertained if the animal is suffering from rabies.

The Municipality are determined to do their utmost to remove this scourge — but they are almost powerless unless assisted by the public.

(Signed) W. P. CHATAWAY,

Administrator.

Alexandria, November 10.

24,686-2

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

SALE OF HORSES.

Messrs. Mieli & Della Torre, Auctioneers, have been INSTRUCTED to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, about

60 HORSES,

the property of the Army of Occupation. The Sale will be held at Shari Bab-el-Khalk, near the Egyptian Governorate, at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th November, 1904.

By Order.

Head Quarters, ARTHUR COLVILLE, Colonel, 8th Nov., 1904. Chief Staff Officer. 24869-3a 8

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS

KINDLY NOTE THAT

The Sphinx.

THE CAIRO WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, Is Under Entirely New Management

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED AS USUAL During the Season 1904/5.

SUBSCRIPTION For the Season P.T. 20 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

All Communications and Subscriptions to be addressed to the EDITOR, Mr. P. P. GRAVES.

And for Advertising Space apply to Mr. W. E. WALTON.

THE SPHINX Offices, Hotel du Nil, CAIRO.

24868-8

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COY. LTD.

VERAGE TIME completed in transmission a Egyptian telegram from England to Alexandria on Friday, 11th November, 1904.

OUTFALLS (Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Cairo time)

RECEIVED AND TRANSMITTED IN A:

| FROM | By Telegram | By Cable | By Radio |
|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| London | 16 | 41 | — |
| Lyons | 16 | 41 | — |
| Brussels | 16 | 41 | — |
| Paris | 16 | 41 | — |
| Geneva | 16 | 41 | — |
| Basle | 16 | 41 | — |
| Frankfurt | 16 | 41 | — |
| Amsterdam | 16 | 41 | — |
| Rotterdam | 16 | 41 | — |
| Antwerp | 16 | 41 | — |
| Brussels | 16 | 41 | — |
| Paris | 16 | 41 | — |
| London | 16 | 41 | — |

PATENT

VULCANITE ROOFING

Adopted by nearly all leading Architects for the Public and Private Buildings, Hotels, Schools, Hospitals, and all kinds of Industrial Buildings. Repairs never required. Being a non-conductor the temperature below roof is equal to either very hot or cold weather. Asbestos Warms up and Dampness keeps out.

Write for full particulars, estimates, details, etc., to: VULCANITE, LTD., 118, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. ENGLAND.

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDING CAIRO.

ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS ALEXANDRIA.

AND 35-37, Noble St., London.

2519-90-5-906

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Prepaid.)

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES (THE ENGLISH DIRECTORY) contains a list of the Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, and Shipping Firms of Great Britain; also the most important Firms of the Continent of Europe and in Egypt. Alphabetically arranged by branch of business. Price of Book £1.1, post free.

Price of Advertisements:—Name, address and lines £1.1; 2 lines £2.1; 3 lines £3.1; 4 lines £4.1; 5 lines £5.1; 6 lines £6.1; 7 lines £7.1; 8 lines £8.1; 9 lines £9.1; 10 lines £10.1; 11 lines £11.1; 12 lines £12.1; 13 lines £13.1; 14 lines £14.1; 15 lines £15.1; 16 lines £16.1; 17 lines £17.1; 18 lines £18.1; 19 lines £19.1; 20 lines £20.1; 21 lines £21.1; 22 lines £22.1; 23 lines £23.1; 24 lines £24.1; 25 lines £25.1; 26 lines £26.1; 27 lines £27.1; 28 lines £28.1; 29 lines £29.1; 30 lines £30.1; 31 lines £31.1; 32 lines £32.1; 33 lines £33.1; 34 lines £34.1; 35 lines £35.1; 36 lines £36.1; 37 lines £37.1; 38 lines £38.1; 39 lines £39.1; 40 lines £40.1; 41 lines £41.1; 42 lines £42.1; 43 lines £43.1; 44 lines £44.1; 45 lines £45.1; 46 lines £46.1; 47 lines £47.1; 48 lines £48.1; 49 lines £49.1; 50 lines £50.1; 51 lines £51.1; 52 lines £52.1; 53 lines £53.1; 54 lines £54.1; 55 lines £55.1; 56 lines £56.1; 57 lines £57.1; 58 lines £58.1; 59 lines £59.1; 60 lines £60.1; 61 lines £61.1; 62 lines £62.1; 63 lines £63.1; 64 lines £64.1; 65 lines £65.1; 66 lines £66.1; 67 lines £67.1; 68 lines £68.1; 69 lines £69.1; 70 lines £70.1; 71 lines £71.1; 72 lines £72.1; 73 lines £73.1; 74 lines £74.1; 75 lines £75.1; 76 lines £76.1; 77 lines £77.1; 78 lines £78.1; 79 lines £79.1; 80 lines £80.1; 81 lines £81.1; 82 lines £82.1; 83 lines £83.1; 84 lines £84.1; 85 lines £85.1; 86 lines £86.1; 87 lines £87.1; 88 lines £88.1; 89 lines £89.1; 90 lines £90.1; 91 lines £91.1; 92 lines £92.1; 93 lines £93.1; 94 lines £94.1; 95 lines £95.1; 96 lines £96.1; 97 lines £97.1; 98 lines £98.1; 99 lines £99.1; 100 lines £100.1; 101 lines £101.1; 102 lines £102.1; 103 lines £103.1; 104 lines £104.1; 105 lines £105.1; 106 lines £106.1; 107 lines £107.1; 108 lines £108.1; 109 lines £109.1; 110 lines £110.1; 111 lines £111.1; 112 lines £112.1; 113 lines £113.1; 114 lines £114.1; 115 lines £115.1; 116 lines £116.1; 117 lines £117.1; 118 lines £118.1; 119 lines £119.1; 120 lines £120.1; 121 lines £121.1; 122 lines £122.1; 123 lines £123.1; 124 lines £124.1; 125 lines £125.1; 126 lines £126.1; 127 lines £127.1; 128 lines £128.1; 129 lines £129.1; 130 lines £130.1; 131 lines £131.1; 132 lines £132.1; 133 lines £133.1; 134 lines £134.1; 135 lines £135.1; 136 lines £136.1; 137 lines £137.1; 138 lines £138.1; 139 lines £139.1; 140 lines £140.1; 141 lines £141.1; 142 lines £142.1; 143 lines £143.1; 144 lines £144.1; 145 lines £145.1; 146 lines £146.1; 147 lines £147.1; 148 lines £148.1; 149 lines £149.1; 150 lines £150.1; 151 lines £151.1; 152 lines £152.1; 153 lines £153.1; 154 lines £154.1; 155 lines £155.1; 156 lines £156.1; 157 lines £157.1; 158 lines £158.1; 159 lines £159.1; 160 lines £160.1; 161 lines £161.1; 162 lines £162.1; 163 lines £163.1; 164 lines £164.1; 165 lines £165.1; 166 lines £166.1; 167 lines £167.1; 168 lines £168.1; 169 lines £169.1; 170 lines £170.1; 171 lines £171.1; 172 lines £172.1; 173 lines £173.1; 174 lines £174.1; 175 lines £175.1; 176 lines £176.1; 177 lines £177.1; 178 lines £178.1; 179 lines £179.1; 180 lines £180.1; 181 lines £181.1; 182 lines £182.1; 183 lines £183.1; 184 lines £184.1; 185 lines £185.1; 186 lines £186.1; 187 lines £187.1; 188 lines £188.1; 189 lines £189.1; 190 lines £190.1; 191 lines £191.1; 192 lines £192.1; 193 lines £193.1; 194 lines £194.1; 195 lines £195.1; 196 lines £196.1; 197 lines £197.1; 198 lines £198.1; 199 lines £199.1; 200 lines £200.1; 201 lines £201.1; 202 lines £202.1; 203 lines £203.1; 204 lines £204.1; 205 lines £205.1; 206 lines £206.1; 207 lines £207.1; 208 lines £208.1; 209 lines £209.1; 210 lines £210.1; 211 lines £211.1; 212 lines £212.1; 213 lines £213.1; 214 lines £214.1; 215 lines £215.1; 216 lines £216.1; 217 lines £217.1; 218 lines £218.1; 219 lines £219.1; 220 lines £220.1; 221 lines £221.1; 222 lines £222.1; 223 lines £223.1; 224 lines £224.1; 225 lines £225.1; 226 lines £226.1; 227 lines £227.1; 228 lines £228.1; 229 lines £229.1; 230 lines £230.1; 231 lines £231.1; 232 lines £232.1; 233 lines £233.1; 234 lines £234.1; 235 lines £235.1; 236 lines £236.1; 237 lines £237.1; 238 lines £238.1; 239 lines £239.1; 240 lines £240.1; 241 lines £241.1; 242 lines £242.1; 243 lines £243.1; 244 lines £244.1; 245 lines £245.1; 246 lines £246.1; 247 lines £247.1; 248 lines £248.1; 249 lines £249.1; 250 lines £250.1; 251 lines £251.1; 252 lines £252.1; 253 lines £253.1; 254 lines £254.1; 255 lines £255.1; 256 lines £256.1; 257 lines £257.1; 258 lines £258.1; 259 lines £259.1; 260 lines £260.1; 261 lines £261.1; 262 lines £262.1; 263 lines £263.1; 264 lines £264.1; 265 lines £265.1; 266 lines £266.1; 267 lines £267.1; 268 lines £268.1; 269 lines £269.1; 270 lines £270.1; 271 lines £271.1; 272 lines £272.1; 273 lines £273.1; 274 lines £274.1; 275 lines £275.1; 276 lines £276.1; 277 lines £277.1; 278 lines £278.1; 279 lines £279.1; 280 lines £280.1; 281 lines £281.1; 282 lines £282.1; 283 lines £283.1; 284 lines £284.1; 285 lines £285.1; 286 lines £286.1; 287 lines £287.1; 288 lines £288.1; 289 lines £289.1; 290 lines £290.1; 291 lines £291.1; 292 lines £292.1; 293 lines £293.1; 294 lines £294.1; 295 lines £295.1; 296 lines £296.1; 297 lines £297.1; 298 lines £298.1; 299 lines £299.1; 300 lines £300.1; 301 lines £301.1; 302 lines £302.1; 303 lines £303.1; 304 lines £304.1; 305 lines £305.1; 306 lines £306.1; 307 lines £307.1; 308 lines £308.1; 309 lines £309.1; 310 lines £310.1; 311 lines £311.1; 312 lines £312.1; 313 lines £313.1; 314 lines £314.1; 315 lines £315.1; 316 lines £316.1; 317 lines £317.1; 318 lines £318.1; 319 lines £319.1; 320 lines £320.1; 321 lines £321.1; 322 lines £322.1; 323 lines £323.1; 324 lines £324.1; 325 lines £325.1; 326 lines £326.1; 327 lines £327.1; 328 lines £328.1; 329 lines £329.1; 330 lines £330.1; 331 lines £331.1; 332 lines £332.1; 333 lines £333.1; 334 lines £334.1; 335 lines £335.1; 336 lines £336.1; 337 lines £337.1; 338 lines £338.1; 339 lines £339.1; 340 lines £340.1; 341 lines £341.1; 342 lines £342.1; 343 lines £343.1; 344 lines £344.1; 345 lines £345.1; 346 lines £346.1; 347 lines £347.1; 348 lines £348.1; 349 lines £349.1; 350 lines £350.1; 351 lines £351.1; 352 lines £352.1; 353 lines £353.1; 354 lines £354.1; 355 lines £355.1; 356 lines £356.1; 357 lines £357.1; 358 lines £358.1; 359 lines £359.1; 360 lines £360.1; 361 lines £361.1; 362 lines £362.1; 363 lines £363.1; 364 lines £364.1; 365 lines £365.1; 366 lines £366.1; 367 lines £367.1; 368 lines £368.1; 369 lines £369.1; 370 lines £370.1; 371 lines £371.1; 372 lines £372.1; 373 lines £373.1; 374 lines £374.1; 375 lines £375.1; 376 lines £376.1; 377 lines £377.1; 378 lines £378.1; 379 lines £379.1; 380 lines £380.1; 381 lines £381.1; 3

Credit Lyonnais.

Société Anonyme
Capital 250.000.000 de Francs
ENTIERMENT VERSES

AGENCE D'EGYPTE
ALEXANDRIE - LE CAIRE - PORT-SAÏD

Avances sur Marchandises,
Consignation.

LE CREDIT LYONNAIS fait des avances
sur marchandises, telles que :

COTONS,
GRAINES DE COTON, CEREALES
SUCRES, etc.

Il reçoit également des marchandises
soit en dépôt libre, avec droits de magasin,
soit en consignation, pour la vente
à l'étranger ou à l'intérieur.

Simpson Strickland & Co., Limited,

ENGINEERS, STEAM YACHT & LAUNCH BUILDERS
Dartmouth & Devon.
Shallow draught steamers. Exceptionally
high speeds guaranteed. Small launches
suitable for the Nile and Canals.

A. & J. MAIN & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
SCOTLAND. ENGINEERS.

Manufacturers of Fencing, Iron Buildings, &c.
For Information Apply to

MR. W. E. KINGFORD, SHARIA KASR-EL-NIL, CAIRO.

Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 11 Novembre 1904.

COTON

| | EXPORTATIONS | | | | | | STOCK |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | Angleterre | Continent | Total | Angleterre | Continent | Total | |
| Cette semaine | 10,577 | 18,184 | 28,761 | 12,374 | 20,664 | 33,038 | 17,778 |
| Même semaine 1903 | 210,784 | 18,719 | 229,503 | 11,444 | 85,889 | 97,333 | 674,917 |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 69,789 | 30,619 | 100,408 | 19,69 | 449,198 | 468,887 | 1,181,082 |
| Même époque 1903 | 69,48 | 30,619 | 100,107 | 65,312 | 489,084 | 554,396 | 1,227,279 |
| ETATS-UNIS - Cette semaine | 3,85 bal. | 17,546 can. | 21,401 | 1,776 balles | 11,675 can. | 13,451 | — |
| Même semaine 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 8,09 bal. | 6,119 can. | 14,209 | 8,011 bal. | 44,375 can. | 52,386 | — |
| Même époque 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

GRAINES DE COTON

| | EXPORTATIONS | | | | | | STOCK |
|--|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Angleterre | Continent | Total | Angleterre | Continent | Total | |
| Cette semaine | 174,819 | 44,64 | 219,463 | 7,885 | 87,890 | 95,775 | 1,281 |
| Même semaine 1903 | 154,172 | 61,8 | 215,972 | 8,012 | 84,886 | 92,898 | 8,087 |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 363,007 | 87,293 | 450,300 | 13,98 | 171,348 | 185,336 | 7,801 |
| Même époque 1903 | 11,917 | 284,081 | 296,000 | 13,110 | 872,229 | 885,339 | 17,179 |
| Brook - Cette semaine | 63,313 ardebe | — | 63,313 | 63,747 ardebe | — | 63,747 | — |
| Même semaine 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Même époque 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pour les Fèves, Orge, Blé, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement qu'au 1er mars et 30 novembre. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

FÈVES

| | EXPORTATIONS | | | | | | STOCK |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Angleterre | Continent | Total | Angleterre | Continent | Total | |
| Cette semaine | 174,819 | 44,64 | 219,463 | 7,885 | 87,890 | 95,775 | 1,281 |
| Même semaine 1903 | 154,172 | 61,8 | 215,972 | 8,012 | 84,886 | 92,898 | 8,087 |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 363,007 | 87,293 | 450,300 | 13,98 | 171,348 | 185,336 | 7,801 |
| Même époque 1903 | 11,917 | 284,081 | 296,000 | 13,110 | 872,229 | 885,339 | 17,179 |
| Brook - Cette semaine | 63,313 ardebe | — | 63,313 | 63,747 ardebe | — | 63,747 | — |
| Même semaine 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Même époque 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

BLE

| | EXPORTATIONS | | | | | | STOCK |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Angleterre | Continent | Total | Angleterre | Continent | Total | |
| Cette semaine | 174,819 | 44,64 | 219,463 | 7,885 | 87,890 | 95,775 | 1,281 |
| Même semaine 1903 | 154,172 | 61,8 | 215,972 | 8,012 | 84,886 | 92,898 | 8,087 |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 363,007 | 87,293 | 450,300 | 13,98 | 171,348 | 185,336 | 7,801 |
| Même époque 1903 | 11,917 | 284,081 | 296,000 | 13,110 | 872,229 | 885,339 | 17,179 |
| Brook - Cette semaine | 63,313 ardebe | — | 63,313 | 63,747 ardebe | — | 63,747 | — |
| Même semaine 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Même époque 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

LENTILLES

| | EXPORTATIONS | | | | | | STOCK |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Angleterre | Continent | Total | Angleterre | Continent | Total | |
| Cette semaine | 174,819 | 44,64 | 219,463 | 7,885 | 87,890 | 95,775 | 1,281 |
| Même semaine 1903 | 154,172 | 61,8 | 215,972 | 8,012 | 84,886 | 92,898 | 8,087 |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 363,007 | 87,293 | 450,300 | 13,98 | 171,348 | 185,336 | 7,801 |
| Même époque 1903 | 11,917 | 284,081 | 296,000 | 13,110 | 872,229 | 885,339 | 17,179 |
| Brook - Cette semaine | 63,313 ardebe | — | 63,313 | 63,747 ardebe | — | 63,747 | — |
| Même semaine 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Même époque 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

MAÏS

| | EXPORTATIONS | | | | | | STOCK |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Angleterre | Continent | Total | Angleterre | Continent | Total | |
| Cette semaine | 174,819 | 44,64 | 219,463 | 7,885 | 87,890 | 95,775 | 1,281 |
| Même semaine 1903 | 154,172 | 61,8 | 215,972 | 8,012 | 84,886 | 92,898 | 8,087 |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 363,007 | 87,293 | 450,300 | 13,98 | 171,348 | 185,336 | 7,801 |
| Même époque 1903 | 11,917 | 284,081 | 296,000 | 13,110 | 872,229 | 885,339 | 17,179 |
| Brook - Cette semaine | 63,313 ardebe | — | 63,313 | 63,747 ardebe | — | 63,747 | — |
| Même semaine 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Même époque 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

OIGNONS

| | EXPORTATIONS | | | | | | STOCK |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Angleterre | Continent | Total | Angleterre | Continent | Total | |
| Cette semaine | 174,819 | 44,64 | 219,463 | 7,885 | 87,890 | 95,775 | 1,281 |
| Même semaine 1903 | 154,172 | 61,8 | 215,972 | 8,012 | 84,886 | 92,898 | 8,087 |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 363,007 | 87,293 | 450,300 | 13,98 | 171,348 | 185,336 | 7,801 |
| Même époque 1903 | 11,917 | 284,081 | 296,000 | 13,110 | 872,229 | 885,339 | 17,179 |
| Brook - Cette semaine | 63,313 ardebe | — | 63,313 | 63,747 ardebe | — | 63,747 | — |
| Même semaine 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Même époque 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

PRIX DE LA MARCHANDISE DISPONIBLE.

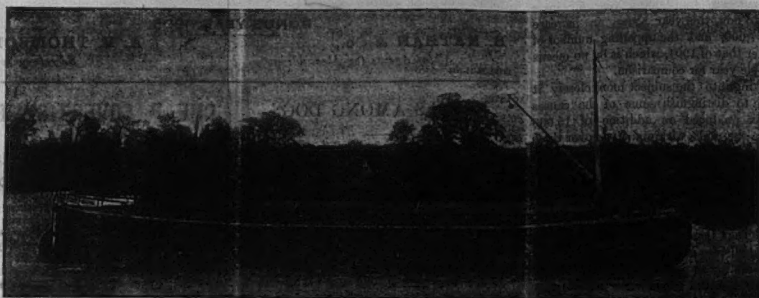
| | EXPORTATIONS | | | | | | STOCK |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Angleterre | Continent | Total | Angleterre | Continent | Total | |
| Cette semaine | 174,819 | 44,64 | 219,463 | 7,885 | 87,890 | 95,775 | 1,281 |
| Même semaine 1903 | 154,172 | 61,8 | 215,972 | 8,012 | 84,886 | 92,898 | 8,087 |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | 363,007 | 87,293 | 450,300 | 13,98 | 171,348 | 185,336 | 7,801 |
| Même époque 1903 | 11,917 | 284,081 | 296,000 | 13,110 | 872,229 | 885,339 | 17,179 |
| Brook - Cette semaine | 63,313 ardebe | — | 63,313 | 63,747 ardebe | — | 63,747 | — |
| Même semaine 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| A partir du 1 sept. 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Même époque 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

J. S. WATSON,

STEEL LIGHTER, BARGE, & STEAM BOAT BUILDER.

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

FOR PORTS, RIVERS, AND CANAL TRANSPORT.

**Allen, Alderson & Co.**

LIMITED.
SOLE & EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
Messrs. Ruston, Proctor & Co., Limited, Lincoln.

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., Limited, Oldham.

Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Limited, Leeds.

The Central Cycles Co., Limited, London.

Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co., Ltd., of Sheffield.

Messrs. Morrisweather & Sons, London.

Messrs. F. Raddaway & Co. Ltd., Farnley, Manchester.

Ratner's Safes.
The English Patent Safe.

Messrs. Greenwood & Batley Limited, Leeds.

McCormick's Reapers & Mowers.

Planet Junior Agricultural Implements.

OLIVER PLOUGH.

Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTECCI

NOTICE.

SALE OF IVORY, etc.

This is notified for general information that the

Controller will sell by Public Auction at the Beld

El Amara, Constantinople, on Wednesday, 16th

November, 1904, at 10 a.m. approximately, the

quantities of Ivory, etc., approximately:

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| 5500 | Bois de Aul No. 1. |
| 6400 | " " |
| 1100 | " " |
| 2300 | " " |
| 100 | " " |
| 4 | " " |
| 1700 | " " |
| 8800 | " " |
| 2700 | " " |
| 150 | " " |

This ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate

of 50 msh per Kantar. Immature contraband ivory

is sold under condition that same is not resold in

the Beld and must be exported as "Sudan" within

one month from date of purchase and a permit for

same will be issued at time of purchase.

Two per cent. of the value must be paid by the

buyer at the conclusion of the auction, and the

balance within 6 days from the above date.

After which period it will remain at purchaser's

risk and subject to a demurrage charge of 100

Mills for each Kantar per diem until whole stock

is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before

the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

(Signed) M. A. FATTECCI, Controller.

24876-42-3

DR. LE CLERC'S

Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases

of these important organs, such as jaundice, gravel,

pains in the back and kidneys, albuminuria, etc., etc.

or constitutional. Sold by principal Chemists, not

in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 6d.

bearing the British Government Stamp with the

words "Dr. Le Clerc's" impressed thereon to

protect the public from fraud.

DR. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medicinal, antiseptic, used and recommended

by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema,

psoriasis, urticaria, skin eruptions, itching,

and irritating skin affections, baby cakes, etc., etc.

a prophylactic against the risk of contracting

diseases and infectious disorders generally. Its

healing properties greatly minimise the moon

venousness of shaving in cases of pimples, spots,

etc., etc. In Tablets price 1/-, sold by Max Fischer,

Paris and elsewhere.